The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1901. NO. 20

LOCAL NOTES.

—Screen doors and windows at cost at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—Sousa's band will give a concert at Huntingdon, September 3d.

—Harry Green recently moved his family from Pittsburg to Mapleton.

—Miss Bertha Hooper, of Huntingdon, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—Mrs. Millie Kauffman, of Altoona, was the guests of Mapleton friends last week.

—Mifflin county Republicans will hold their primary election next Saturday evening.

—The Juniata Valley campmeeting at Newton Hamilton commences next Tuesday.

—Mapleton was well represented at the G. A. R. picnic at Shade Gap narrows last Saturday.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—The first spike in the construction of Tyrone's electric railway was driven last Wednesday evening.

—Mrs. Willard Kurts and child, of Pittsburg, are visiting among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Joseph P. Wilson is on a weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Scank, in Wells valley, Fulton county.

—Lawrence H. Fisher and family spent last week with friends in Pittsburg, Altoona and intermediate points.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—John S. Hicks, assistant agent at this station was sent to Barree yesterday to relieve Agent Weaver who is ill.

—A fine line of furniture, carpets, mattings and all house cleaning goods at reasonably low prices at Kimmels' store, Saltillo.

—Arthur and Miss Beckie Stine, of Atkinson's Mills, were guests of Mapleton friends over Sunday. They are very pleasant young people.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—Washington Camp, No. 506, P. O. S. of A., will conduct a picnic celebration at the driving park at Pennsylvania Furnace on Saturday, August 17th.

—M. W. Isenberg and John K. Dick have erected a neat summer cottage at the lock north of town where they with their families will enjoy future outings.

—H. W. Pyles, Esq., formerly principal of the Mapleton borough schools, has been elected secretary of the Republican county committee of Lycoming county.

—Mrs. Frank Brown and children, of Johnstown, are guests of Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. McConahy, in Mapleton. Mrs. Brown has not been in good health but is convalescing.

—S. W. Kimmel & Sons have two saw mills and plenty of timber at Cole's Summit. Get prices on rough and dry building lumber. Address, S. W. Kimmel & Sons, Saltillo, Pa.

—A large number of Mapleton people attended the Methodist reunion at Lakemont last Thursday. It is estimated there were ten thousand people on the ground on that occasion.

—Our large white fish are the cheapest food in market, 6c. per pound. In packages of 10, 15 and 30 pounds each. Only a small lot and no more to be had this season. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea," says J. H. Doak, of Williams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera aad Diarrhoea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Mrs. Edward Smith, of Airy Dale, died last Saturday afternoon of puerperal fever and heart trouble. She is survived by her husband and four children. The remains were interred Sunday evening.

—J. Lee Rex yesterday moved his household effects to Altoona, where he and his wife will commence housekeeping, having rented a house at 404 Second Avenue. We wish them a pleasant sojourn in the Mountain City.

—The Newton Hamilton *Watchman* says: "The railroad company is placing another set of crossover switches east of the tower here for use of a 'snapper,' or pusher, which will be placed here to help trains that stall over the grade between here and Mt. Union."

—What most people want is something mild and gentle, when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The government is constructing a new machine for calculating the tides which, it is said, will do the work of thirty matematicians. The most complicated problems of tidal variations are easily worked out with it.

—Peter Dell, of Cass township, who for several years has been badly crippled by rheumatism, died Monday afternoon. The remains were interred this morning in the cemetery at Bowman's chapel. At this writing we are without further particulars.

—Thomas Dean died at his home in Cass township last Thursday of heart trouble. He was aged about 65 years and is survived by two sisters, Margaret and Prudence. The remains were interred at Cassville on Friday. Our Trough Creek corresponnent gives a good description of the characteristics of the deceased.

—Last Sunday a couple of Italians started out with shot guns in search of rabbit for a Sunday potpie. One of them succeeded in killing one on the north side of the river and as he was returning through town Constable Montgomery arrested him. He paid his fine and promised faithfully to not repeat the offense.

—The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Lewis A. Weyer, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home in Huntingdon last Saturday. Deceased was married to Miss Sarah Foster, formerly of Mapleton. His wife, one son and two daughters survive him. Four sons and two daughters by a previous marriage also survive. The remains were interred at Petersburg on Monday afternoon.

—The semi-annual session of the district convention of the P. O. S. of A. Camps, of Huntingdon county, was held at Shade Gap last Saturday. Most of the Camps in the county were represented and T. A. Weight, of Three Springs, was unanimously endorsed for the office of district president. The next session of the convention will be held at Huntingdon, February 22, 1902.

—A couple weeks ago six Mormon missionaries walked into town from some point west and inquired the way to towns in Fulton county. Last Saturday evening two of them returned and asked the burgess for permission to hold services. The permission was granted on certain conditions and they held a service on Main street near the depot. At the close of the service they invited some one to volunteer to entertain them over Sunday. Mapleton people have the reputation of being hospitable but they didn't seem to take kindly to these strangers and the latter shook the dust of the town from their feet. They didn't appreciate their reception.

—Lot ladies' lawn and percale wrappers, 75c. to $1.00 each. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach," says O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remeby in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—Elmer E. McCarl, who is foreman in the setting of the new machinery at the Columbia sand works had his right wrist broken about noon on Monday. The men were placing a heavy shaft over the crusher when he fell headforemost to the pan, a distance of about ten teet. By some exertion he prevented his striking but the wrist caught the force of the fall with the above result. The fracture was reduced by Dr. G. W. Simpson.

—Dr. Bower E. Himes, of Mill Creek, who recently returned from the Phillipphine Islands where he was serving as an assistant surgeon in the United States navy, has re-enlisted and last Thursday started on another journey to the farther side of the globe. The doctor has seen much of the world and is having a practice which in after years will stand him in good stead and rank him as a physician and surgeon. Our best wishes go with him.

—M. L. Neice lost a valuable cow last Thursday. The animal seemed well the previous evening and also on Thursday morning. They started her to the woods and when she got a short distance south of town she died. The cause of death is supposed to have been the rupturing of a blood vessel. Another of Mr. Neice's cows strayed to the woods a couple weeks ago and has not yet been recovered. He offers a reward for her return.

—Mrs. Philip Gosnell died at her home in Trough Creek valley last Thursday morning. Deceased, whose maiden name was Chilcote, was a native of Bedford county and was aged 67 years, 1 month and 4 days. She is survived by her husband, two daughters and one son. The children are Mrs. J. O. Wright, of Huntingdon, Mrs. Luther Stever, of Cass township, and James Gosnell, of Fulton county. The remains were interred at Cassville last Saturday morning.

—The distribution by the department of public instruction of the warrants for the payment of the $1,000,000 appropriation made by the legislature to cover the deficiency in the fund caused by Governor Stone's reduction in 1899 began last week. The act requires the money to be paid between June 1 and August 1 in four installments, but owing to the delay in making the calculations many of the districts will not receive their share within the time limit. All of them will be paid, however, before the payment of the regular appropriation, which will begin early in September. Of this appropriation Huntingdon county will receive $1902.67.

—One of the largest deeds ever presented for record in this county is now in the hands of Recorder B. F. Godard. The Instrument conveys the property of the Harbison & Walker Co. in Alleghany, Washington, Clarion, Cambria, Blair, Clearfield and Huntingdon counties to the Harbison—Walker Co. for the consideration of $1. As revenue stamps to the amount of $1125 are affixed to the deed it would seem that the value of the property transferred is placed at $2,252,500. The deed is neatly printed on excellent paper and makes a volume of 127 pages, neatly bound in leather. Accompanying the deed is a mortgage given by the Harbison—Walker Co. to the Fidelity Title and Trust Co., trustee, for $1,500,000. This is a volume of 168 pages, also neatly printed and bound in leather. The deed and mortgage will be recorded in each of the seven counties named.—*Monitor.*

—One of the large windows in the front of B. O'Connor & Sons' store was broken some time Saturday night. It is presumed the purpose was burglary but nothing is missing so far as can be seen. It is a pity the miscreants can not be detected and punished as they deserve.

—The Methodist Episcopal church at Munson, Clearfield county, was burned to the ground Wednesday night about 11 o'clock. The building was a comparatively new one, having been erected about seven years ago, and was a very good one for the size of the town in which it was located. It was worth from $1,500 to $2,000. The loss is nearly covered by insurance. Rev. G. W. McIlnay, who is pastor of this congregation, together with his faithful corps of trustees, will take steps at once toward the erection of a new church. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

—John Arbuckle, of Brooklyn, has started a novel floating hotel enterprise. It consists of a small fleet of especially equipped ships which will carry people on short ocean cruises, the vessels being run as floating hotels. The vessels leave late in the afternoon, put out to sea and remain outside until early morning. The fleet consists of a thousand-ton sailing ship, a yacht, an ex-pilot boat and an ocean tug. The large sailing ship is a full-rigged three-master and has accommodations for 250 passengers. The upper deck, which is protected by a watertight awning, is fitted with bunks, and there are also bunks surrounding the dining room deck. There are a considerable number of staterooms in addition, and many of them are provided with bathtubs.

To Save Her Child.

From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nannie Galleger, of La Grange, Ga., applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. It works wonders in Sores, Bruises, Skin Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Piles. 25c. Cure guaranteed by W. H. Spangler.

Veterans Reunion.

The officers of the Huntingdon County Veteran Association, assisted by the committee from Post No. 44, G. A. R., are making thorough arrangements for the old soldier's reunion to be held at Huntingdon on Thursday, August 15th. The veterans of this and surrounding counties, with their families and friends, are cordially and urgently invited to attend. It will be a basket picnic, the comrades being expected to bring their own refreshments, except coffee, cream and sugar, which will be provided by the Association. The best possible rates will be obtained on all the railroads of the county. At 1.30 p. m., the business meeting will be held, at which a csnotitution for the Association will be considered, officers for the next year elected and the place for the next reunion chosen. The city band of Huntingdon will furnish the music. Baskets will be conveyed from the station to the picnic ground free of charge.

Mrs. S. H. Allport, Johnstown, Pa., says: "Our little girl almost strangled to death with croup. The doctors said she couldn't live but she was instantly relieved by One Minute Cough Cure." W. H. Spangler.

The School Fund.

On September 1 the department of public instruction will commence the payment of the regular school appropriation of $5,500.000 made for the coming year by the legislature, outside of the $1,000,000 cut two years ago by the governor and recently restored.

The distribution is based one-third upon the number of children between 6 and 16 years of age, one-third on the number of resident taxables and one-third on the number of regularly paid teachers. The amounts this year will vary somewhat from those paid under the regular appropriation of $5,500,000 before the cut, for the reason that a new list of resident taxables has been used. Huntingdon county will receive $36,882.28.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican county convention met at Huntingdon yerterday and was called to order soon after 10.30 o'clock by Chairman A. S. Welch. R. W. Williamson, secretary, called the roll of delegates, after which an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Chairman, D. L. Dickson; reading clerk, Scott Houck, of Carbon; secretaries, R. P. Smith, of Cass, Allen Cutshall, of Three Springs, and Samuel H. Beaver, of Grantsville. All but three districts were represented. Convention took a recess until one o'clock. After dinner the candidates were put in nomination. John A. Steel, of Huntingdon, was nominated for sheriff over W. W. H. McElroy by a vote of 126 to 8. James C. Wright, of Calvin, withdrew as a candidate for director of the poor and Charles K. Horton, of Broad Top, was nominated by acclamation for that office. For coroner, Dr. G. G. Harman, of Huntingdon, was nominated over John K. Dick, of Huntingdon, by a vote of 112 to 20. For county surveyor H. H. Swope, of Mapleton, had 114 votes and C. T. Evans, of Tod, 23 votes. Mr. Swope was declared the nominee. For delegates to the state convention J. F. Shock, Esq., of Huntingdon, had 126 votes, John Phillips, of Alexandria, 125 votes, Frank S. Brewster, of Shirleysburg, 14 votes and T. F. Bayer, 11 votes. Messrs. Phillips and Shock were declared elected. The delegates were unanimously instructed for Hon. Frank G. Harris, of Clearfield, for state treasurer, he being the only candidate registered in this county. After the convention the candidates nominated met and unanimously re-elected A. S. Welch as chairman of the county committee. Mr. Welch re-appointed R. W. Williamson, Esq., as secretary.

Jennie Wade Gets a Monument.

Women of Iowa will unveil in the National cemetery at Gettysburg, immediately after the national G. A. R. encampment at Cleveland, a monument to the memory of Jennie Wade, the only woman killed in the battle of Gettysburg.

Work on the monument, which is to be of Barre granite and Italian marble, is well under way. The following inscriptions for the four sides have been decided upon:

"Jennie Wade, killed while making bread for Union soldiers."

"Whatsoever God willeth must be, though a nation mourn."

"She hath done what she could."

"Erected by the Women's Relief Corps of Iowa, A. D., 1901."

The idea of a monument was conceived at the Gettysburg cemetery two years ago, a party of Iowa women coming across the grave of Jennie Wade marked only by a small slab. Some one suggested that there should be a monument and another that Iowa should put it up. Both suggestions have been carried out.

Jennie Wade was killed on the morning of July 3, 1863, at the home of her sister. She was busy making bread for the soldiers who were lying ill about the house, which was inside the Union lines, hungry and suffering. While at work a minie ball crashed through the kitchen door and struck her in the head. She died almost instantly. The first two days of the battle the brave girl drew water from a windlass well and carried it to the wounded, unmindful of the shot and shell flying all about. So close was the battle that at night on the first day fifteen union soldiers lay dead in the small yard surrounding the brick house where her sister lived.—*Valley Spirit.*

What a Tale It Tells.

If that mirror of yours shows a wretched, sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, it's liver trouble; but Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the liver, purify the blood, give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25c at W. H. Spangler's.

AT LOVE'S DOOR.

I heard a sound, in the deep of night,
Unlike aught heard before;
It was a lost heart knocking at Love's door.

I saw a sight in the dawning light—
May I not see it more!
It was a dead heart lying at Love's door.

—The Criterion.

A Berkshire Ghost Story.

BY ITTA ALLEN FELLNER.

Timothy Dole, or "Old Tim Dole," as he was called by his associates, was a great and powerful blacksmith in a quiet little village among the Berkshire hills.

Tim was an honest, hard working, kind hearted man, and a great favorite with all the country people for miles around, in spite of his being morbidly superstitious and a firm believer in spirit rapping, haunted houses and ghosts.

Tim's dearest friend, farmer John Davis, or "honest John," as he was everywhere known, was always chiding Timothy about his belief, or, as John would put it, his "foolishness."

Still, whenever they had an hour to spare, they were sure to get together and the talk always turned to "ghosts" and "spirit rappings."

All through the winter months they were much together. It was Tom's delight to close his shop early and drive to his friend's house and spend the long wintry evenings by the fire in the farmhouse kitchen, expounding his favorite views on spiritualism.

Although John Davis professed to be an unbeliever in spiritualism, and was known as "honest John," he could vouch for more bloodcurdling ghost stories and thrilling adventures than any other man about the country; and Tim was an earnest listener.

One of their most horrible tales, horrible for a "true story," was about a haunted house, of course, haunted by a headless ghost. The old house still stood in the neighborhood, but no living being could occupy it, for whenever the housewife attempted to prepare the morning meal there always appeared beside the kitchen stove a man without a head, but with a scarred and bloody neck. It was most horrible! There was only one cause for such a ghost—murder.

Years ago, the story ran, a terrible crime had been committed there; a most brutal murder it was, too. A simple, honest peddler, who merely sought a night's repose beneath that humble roof, had been beheaded with an axe while awaiting his breakfast. Then the fiend who did the awful deed escaped by stealing a horse from the barn behind the house.

The years had come and gone and the murderer had not been found, and to this very day no one had yet been able to live in that house, or even use the barn. The horses stabled in that barn, no matter how securely fastened, would become untied during the night by some mysterious hand, and scamper wildly away, even when strong ropes or heavy iron chains were used.

John Davis had never fastened a horse there himself, but his father, who had been a very religious and just man, had often tried to do so, in years gone by, without avail.

Even John's own mother, who had been a noble Christian woman, had actually seen the headless man sitting beside the fire in that old haunted house upon two different occasions, and although John said he did not believe the tale himself, he always added, when telling it:

"And father's word was as good as Bible truth," and "everybody knew that mother could not lie."

And Tim believed it all, and would hardly have ventured home at night if he had not kept his horse with him to keep him company.

Now it happened that as these two old men would often meet and tell their tales, they sometimes had a listener, a young man who loved humor and occasionally dropped in to hear their stories. His name was George Cowee. He was a slender youth with much learning and refinement. He was a nephew of Deacon Cowee, a wealthy farmer living a short distance from the Davis place.

He always agreed with Tim, but he had no more faith in "Tim's views" than John himself, but he liked Tim and he liked to hear him talk. It was very amusing.

The night before Christmas he happened into John's kitchen, and there he found Tim, who, as usual, was telling about "the dead coming back" and "communicating with their friends by rapping on tin pans," and as usual John loudly declared it was all "bosh" and "nonsense."

Tim had just been down to the city, where he had attended a full fledged spiritual meeting, and he was stronger than ever in his belief, and had many wonderful things to relate.

When George Cowee arose to go that night he said to them:

"I am going away tomorrow—out west." Then he added mischievously, slyly winking at John: "Tim, if I am killed before I return I will let you know it through the spirit. I will rap on the head board of your bed at night. Spirits are always around at night, and I shall rap very softly at first, then louder than a bass drum, so that you will know that it is I, George Cowee, and no matter what hour it is, you must hasten here to John's house and tell him. I am sure that if he believes it he will at once be converted to your views."

Just then an old clock upon the kitchen shelf struck 10, and the young man added:

"Ah, John, that you may also know that I have passed away, I will ring that clock. I will ring it for an hour, and wake you and your wife up and keep you awake the whole time." George Cowee was only jesting, and he smiled as he went west.

Weeks and months went by, and nothing was heard from him.

It was now the beginning of May.

As there was much horse shoeing to be done in the springtime, Tim was kept very busy. John Davis was also hard at work. One Tuesday, May 4, John had plowed all day, and when night came he was unusually tired, and went early to bed.

In the middle of the night he and his wife were awakened by the striking of the clock in the kitchen. They thought it was 12 o'clock, but the clock did not stop when it had struck 12, but struck on and on.

"What in thunder ails that clock?" he exclaimed, and he got up and went into the kitchen. He shook the old clock, but it would not stop ringing. He took it down from the shelf and laid it on its back upon the kitchen table, but he could not stop it from striking. It rang fully an hour, until John was tempted to throw it out into the yard; then it ceased as suddenly as it began, and was as quiet as a mouse.

"The old clock is worn out!" John said. "I must get another one," and he returned to his bed and slept.

It was hardly daylight when he heard a team driving into his yard. Going to the door he beheld his old friend Tim. Tim was all excitement and his voice trembled as he called out to John from his buggy:

"Did your clock ring in the night last night?"

"Well—yes," John answered; "but how did you know that?"

"Don't you remember George Cowee, and what he told us about his spirit manifesting itself to us? If you don't I do, and I am sure George Cowee is dead!"

"Nonsense!" John cried. "The young rascal is probably alive and kicking."

"Nonsense or no nonsense," Tim said, "I believe he is dead, for all night I could not sleep. About 12 o'clock, when I was thinking about the spirits, there came a rap upon the headboard of my bed, faintly at first, and then when I asked if it was George Cowee's spirit, such a thumping and bunmping you never heard. It was louder than a bass drum. As soon as daylight I made haste to come to you."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed John; "you had the nightmare, sure enough," he said. But Tim sadly shook his head. He knew it was the "spirits."

"Come down to my shop this afternoon, and we will talk about it," Tim said as he drove away.

That afternoon John went down to the shop.

"Not because I want to talk about ghosts," he said, "but to have Tim put a new shoe on my mare."

As Tim worked on the mare's foot they fell to talking, and naturally the conversation drifted to the strange events of the previous night.

Before they had finished talking about the rappings on Tim's head board Mr. Maxon, the station agent, came into the shop, and he held in his hand a folded paper.

"I saw your wagon out here, Mr. Davis," he said, "and I thought if you were going right home I could get you to deliver this message that has just come for Deacon Cowee."

"Certainly I will deliver it," John answered, and the agent handed him the paper and departed.

As soon as he was out of the shop both old men drew near each other and looked at the telegram addressed to Deacon Cowee, and this is what it said:

"Denver, Col., May 5.

"Your nephew, George Cowee, was killed in a railroad accident here last night."

Both old men stared into the fire, silent, sad, thoughtful.—Waverley Magazine.

Caught Michigan's Biggest Fish.

What is said to be the largest fish that was ever caught in the lake was captured near Evanston by Walton Lawson, the 16-year-old son of Capt. Lawson of the United States life-saving crew. It was a sturgeon seven feet in length and weighed 92 pounds.

Lawson captured the fish about a mile from shore with a trolling hook and made sure of his prize with a gaff hook, with which he towed it ashore. It was on exhibition at the life-saving station.—Chicago Chronicle.

Oxford is the greatest university in the world. It has 21 colleges and five halls.

Rings for the Middle Finger.

Rings for the middle finger are a frequent gift among Parisians. Two, exactly matching, are given together in a dainty case. This is because it is the fashion in Paris to wear rings on every finger, and no gloves, and the middle finger is less likely to be supplied than the other ones.

Gowns of Pina Cloth.

Girls who have lovers, brothers, fathers and our friends in the Philippines are to be seen these days in gowns of diaphanous pina cloth, and are the envied of all their kind. The fabric is woven from the pineapple fibre, and when it arrives is so stiff as to require washing before it can be made up. The cloth sent is cross barred or plain, and with each length comes a strip hand embroidered in dots and quaint designs for the vest and yoke.

Flower Sprays.

Chic is the illuminative word to apply to some entrancing trails of fruit blossoms—apple, cherry and peach—especially prepared in view of the requirements of debutantes and the younger members generally of the community, who are likewise to be permitted to wreath their pretty heads literally with crowns of flowers and foliage. It is to be devoutly hoped they will be created of a size and shape to fall in tastefully with the particular idiosyncrasies of the wearer.

Dresses Growing Shorter.

It is a noteworthy fact that dresses are gradually growing shorter and less cumbersome, a blessing in the matter of street robes. It must not be imagined from this that walking toilets are to be unequivocally short, but simply that they will be more reasonable. Reception gowns, visiting gowns and house gowns, on the other hand, are a trifle longer than they have been through the last season, a circumstance that will hardly be objected to by women who have mastered the coquetish art of handling a train.

Fashions in Tailor Mades.

Gray and white is admittedly one of the most attractive cloth admixtures of the hour. And yet another growing freak of the tailor world is the suppression of revers and even collars to the short coats and boleros, a deletion that affords a greater display of the undervest or blouse and so falls in happily with the summer scheme of things. Not to every figure, however, is it given to carry off successfully the somewhat severe outline of the plain frontage coatee. One must of necessity be possessed of curves and undulations, combined with a certain width of shoulder.

White the Reigning Shade.

It is the fashion this summer to wear white, and the smartest of all the frocks are of white mousseline de soie or batiste. There are, however, any number of dotted muslins in white, light gray, light yellow, or black that are made up for evening use. The so-called robe gowns are also in great demand, and are very useful, provided one has a well-fitting low waist and long skirt of silk over which the robe gown can be placed. The summer silks, not foulard, making charming low gowns for evening, while when the higher waists are desired the foulards come into play again. One of the smartest gowns of the year is made of black and white foulard, a white ground with irregular black dots.—Harper's Bazar.

An Important Item.

The popularity of white dresses this season has made the white glace petticoat an exceedingly important item of feminine attire, says the London Graphic. On many there is an embroidery in black silk. One with the flounce so treated, in slender single blossom design, had the edge in scallops formed of applique black velvet pansies, with a touch of white in the heart of each. This was very pretty—more so than a similar garment with the flounce composed of alternate diamonds in black and white tucked silk, and bordered with black lace. A white silk underskirt, finished with narrow frills, each edged with narrow black Valenciennes lace, is good; and another with silk flounce veiled in an equally deep flounce of black Chantilly lace is even more pleasing. But, attractive as these dainty petticoats undoubtedly are, for good, serviceable wear they are far behind the skirts made of gray glace silk, which do not soil so readily, and appear impervious to the damaging effect of dust.

Nature's Beautifier.

The summer time is the golden opportunity for the girl troubled with pimples and comedones. The torrid heat offers an efficacious substitute for the Turkish or Russian bath. The healthy streams of perspiration with which Dame Nature strives to eradicate these facial blemishes should never be dammed by the opposing powder rag. Rather encourage the very friendly drop which adds its tiny share in promoting the health and purity of the complexion. I am reminded here of a young girl who has happily been cured of some very disfiguring pimples of the chronic type which physicians had prescribed for in vain. One intolerably hot day she tried to catch a nap in the attic, where the temperature equalled the hot room of the Turkish baths.

A member of the family called for her to come down to cooler quarters.

"Oh, no, mamma," she replied, "this is part of the cure! I am told that I must perspire!" and she resolutely turned a deaf ear to all expostulation. When last seen that girl had a complexion without a blemish.—Stella Stuart, in Ledger Monthly.

Life of the Filipino Girl.

The life lived by the Filipinos is not an intricate life, says Ramon Reyes Lala in the Ledger Monthly, nor is Philippine etiquette the highly involved system that is found in the old and artificial society of western lands.

I do not know that I can better describe it than by following a society young lady of Manila through the ordinary events of one day's existence. It may interest American women to know how their sisters beyond the seas pass their lives.

The day of the fair Filipino is a long one. With her there is no lazy rising to a 9 o'clock coffee and toast. She is usually up with the sun, not later than 6, and, if very religious, as early as 4, that she may attend early mass. Breakfast is set early, about 6 o'clock. Then come the morning duties of the household, sewing, washing, cooking, or whatever there may be, for our young lady is not expected to spend her days in idleness. The midday meal is taken at 12 o'clock, in order that the warmest hours of the day may be the hours of rest. About two hours are thus spent in the enjoyment of the siesta, when our lady fair arises, refreshed and ready for the later pleasures of the day.

At 4 o'clock the "afternoon tea" is served. This is a light repast, usually consisting of chocolate, with rice and cakes, or other simple viands. Then, at the hour of 5.30 or 6 o'clock, the carriage is brought out and the daily ride taken to the Luneta, the beautiful park on the bay south of the city. Here the military band discourses sweet music every evening, and the beauty and fashion of Manila meet and enjoy the evening air and melodious strains. Returning from the drive about 7 o'clock, the evening meal, or supper, comes next in order, after which our belle of Manila is free for any mode of spending the evening hours that may appeal to her; perhaps a friendly visit, a trip to the theatre or opera, or an "at home" to receive callers. Early as she arose, bedtime often comes late, and no hours more than nature demands are spent in the enjoyment of slumber. Going to rest, however, is different there and here. Ladies, even of the highest social rank, do not sleep in a bedstead, but prefer the floor, lying on a peate, or mat, which is provided with a long bolster or pillow, and covered with the conventional mosquito netting.

Vests of grass linen, with vari-colored embroidery, are new and smart.

Belts of black velvet with long loop and streamers are worn by young girls, the dotted ribbons being especially popular.

A new barrette for stray hairs has a lock clasp, which makes it impossible to detach it except by the assistance of the hand.

Many women are wearing the skirt length chemise trimmed around the lower edge. They can be bought for reasonable prices and are cool and comfortable.

Taffeta forms the waist ribbon of a stylish gown of dark blue veiling, which is trimmed with stitched bands. There is a good sized bow with ends tied a little to the left at the waist.

A dainty shirtwaist of black and white striped lawn worn by a young woman was most attractively set off by a stitched red satin belt and a white stock and tie, edged with red of the same color as the belt.

Pique collars with white ties in some instances have the collar embroidered, and a field of flowers is apparently going up from behind the tie. These are unique, but hardly as satisfactory as the plain pique collar.

The long, low back combs worn in the hair show best when selected with special reference to the color of the hair. Blondes usually prefer the lighter shell, inset with a row of turquoises, while the rhinestones on dark shell are most effective against dark hair.

HER PARASOL.

Her parasol my lady brings
To screen the sunshine from her face,
A thing of slenderness and grace,
A fluttering of scarlet strings,
A dainty froth of silken things,
A whirl of ribbon and of lace
Her parasol.

Her parasol is pink and white
With strings of scarlet sweet to see,
As dainty as a thing could be
With bows and ribbons all bedight,
And though it screens her from the light,
Alas! It screens my light from me,
Her parasol.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

HUMOROUS.

Nell—Does Miss Antique come of an old family? Belle—Both her parents are over 90 and still living.

"Daubs has painted a dreadfully bad picture. What shall I say about it?" "You can safely say it is full of individuality."

Mrs. Gabble—I don't think that boy of the Johnsons has good sense. Mrs. Malaprop—Indeed, he ain't. He's a reg'lar idiom.

Halton—He received the degree of bachelor of arts. Saint Clair—That's funny; they always said he was "wedded to his art."

The Fat Woman—What's the Armless Wonder kicking about? The Living Skeleton—He went through his performance and never got a hand.

The young chicken was very impudent. "I shall inform your mother of your conduct," cackled the old hen. "Yah!" exclaimed the young chicken, "my mother's an incubator."

Hoax—There's Ponsonby. He's always complaining about being led into temptation by his friends. Joax—Not always. Sometimes he complains because his friends drag him out.

Lawyer—You would say, then, that Mr. Whyte is a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity? Witness—Yes, sir, I presume that if anybody asked me to, I should; but I have known him to lie sometimes.

"But you know, children," said the Sunday school teacher, who had been talking of the soul's immortality, "that when we die it is only our bodies that are buried." "Please, sir," queried a small pupil, "what do they do with our heads?"

"To what do you attribute your first start on the road to success?" asked the interviewer. The self-made man pondered. "I think," he said, "it must have been the fact that when I was an office boy I laughed louder than any of the other boys at the boss' jokes."

BOTTLED SUNSHINE.

Radium Has Wonderful Power and Is Highly Expensive.

Bottled sunshine has at last become a possible thing, though somewhat costly. Radium is the mineral which promises to furnish us with practically enduring bottled sunshine. The peculiarity of this bottled sunshine, however, is that it is without heat.

Prof. Langley, who has been making experiments in this direction, recently received two hermetically sealed vials containing radium, a mineral discovered by Mme. Tklodowska Curie, a Polish chemist, in the salts of uranium. The professor has found radium to possess wonderful properties. From these vials, which are each about the size of your little finger, an unceasing greenish white light issues.

This remarkable light gives its immediate surroundings a peculiar glow, like that from X-rays. One of these vials contains a white, starch-like powder; and the other a similar substance broken into cubes with faces a tenth of an inch in dimension. In the dark these vials give sufficient light to enable one to read a printed page held closely to them.

The power shown by this small quantity of radium leads the scientist to the conclusion that half a pound of the mineral if thinly spread out, would light an ordinary sitting room.

Moreover, if in giving off light the radium parts with energy it is so slight as not to be measureable, an estimate being that an almost indefinite time would be required to exhaust the light-giving properties of the two small vials in question. Its energy is apparently in the mineral itself, for after being in the dark for a couple of months the light given forth was nowise weaker.

Curiously enough chemists used hitherto to treat radium as though it were practically valueless; but now the mineral in question has become so precious that it costs about $1000 an ounce; for only small quantities of it are found in uranium, and its extraction is very costly.

This mysterious radium is capable of emitting two distinct sets of rays—one like ordinary daylight, and the other like X-rays. Moreover, the rays have the effect of sunlight on a photographic negative. Finally, tried as an X-ray the light was found capable of photographing through the wood of a plate holder.

Modern Lovers.

Gladys—Young Flashleigh is in love with me. I am sure he is!

Blanche—How do you know?

Gladys—Because he asked me last night how much papa is worth.—Ohio State Journal.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY

Express Held Up Within Thirty-one Miles of Chicago.

DYNAMITED THE WRONG CARS

Baltimore and Ohio Flyer Held Up by Three Masked Men, Who Blew Open Two Cars, But Fail to Get at $50,000 —Thieves Mistook Baggage Cars For Express Coaches.

Chicago.—Four masked men held up the New York and Chicago Express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Calumet Heights, just across the Indiana line, at 8 o'clock p. m. They got no cash. They blew open one of the baggage cars, thinking it the express car, terrorized the trainmen and passengers by shooting, and escaped in the scrub oak to the west, going toward Thacy, Ind.

The attempt at train robbery is one of the boldest on record. There is little doubt it would have been successful if there had been a safe in the car as the robbers expected. The train was brought to a stop by the swinging of a red light across the tracks. It was in a lonely place with open prairie, studded here and there with shrub oak. None of the train men made any resistance to the robbers.

As soon as the train came to a standstill two of the robbers mounted the engine and placing revolvers at the heads of the engineer and fireman compelled them to uncouple the express and baggage car. Then the engineer was ordered to go ahead about two hundred feet. When this was done one of the robbers placed a stick of dynamite at the door of the baggage car and lighted the fuse. The explosion blew a big hole in the side and floor of the car. The robbers then compelled the engineer and fireman to get up into the car with them and a search was made for the safe.

All the time the bandits were operating in the baggage car they kept up a constant firing to keep the crew in subjection and to compel the passengers to remain inside the coaches. Not finding what they sought, one of the robbers said: "What will we do now?" The other said: "Let's get out of this." Both leaped to the ground, ran to the side of the track, climbed the fence and were lost in the darkness.

While this was going on in the front part of the train the other robbers were keeping watch over the coaches in the rear. They fired frequently, but no one was hurt, the passengers remaining in the coaches and the crew making no sign. Just before the robbers who were with the engineer quit the spot one of them wrenched the engineer's watch from the chain. This was all the property that was taken.

F. A. Applegate, of Newark, Ohio, was the express messenger, and was alone in his car. He had no idea that a robbery was being attempted until he heard the shooting on the outside. He then seized a rifle, and climbing on the top of the safe awaited developments, determined to make the best fight in his power. He was not molested in any way. He said that there was considerable gold and silver in the car, and that the robbers might have secured a rich booty if they had come to the right place.

"I had no idea of what I was going to do," said Applegate, "except that I had made up my mind that there was going to be a fight, and that I was going to do the best I could."

It is estimated that $50,000 was stored in the express car, and it is believed the robbers knew of the large amount of money and valuables aboard.

THREE PERISH IN A FIRE.

Father, Son and Daughter Killed—Mother Badly Hurt.

New York City.—Three persons were killed and one seriously injured in a fire in the three-story tenement at 370 Gold street, Brooklyn. The killed were James McCoy, forty-five years old, a decorator; William McCoy, his son, sixteen years old, and Edna McCoy, his daughter, eleven years old. Mrs. Mary McCoy, forty years old, the mother of the children, was badly hurt. The McCoy family were cut off from the approach to the stairway by the smoke and flames, and in their terror probably forgot all about the second-story extension, to which they could easily have dropped.

Fosburg Trial Aftermath.

Since the close of the Fosburg trial, people from all parts of the country have been writing to Mayor H. S. Russell, of Pittsfield, Mass., asking him to discharge John Nicholson as Chief of Police. The Mayor has made public reply in a letter telling what the prosecuting authorities did in the case and upholding Chief Nicholson's course.

Shareholders Cried "Lynch Them."

"Lynch them!" shouted London shareholders when informed by the receiver that the Standard Exploration Company, a mining concern, had been wrecked by the directors, who had squandered the capital of $2,500,000 in speculation.

Universal Suffrage in Cuba.

The Electoral Commission submitted the draft of a proposed electoral law to the Cuban Constitutional Convention in Havana; it provides for universal suffrage and places the naturalization period at eight years.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Closed Big Oleo Factory.

On the top of the Alleghenies United States Deputy Marshals are guarding a large butter factory, which stands under the ban of the law. It is alleged that oleomargarine was made there. Since the factory is a fine one, erected at a cost of $15,000, it cannot be destroyed under the clause of the law which states that United States officers may demolish any apparatus costing not more than $500, engaged in the manufacture of oleo, but it is closed, locked and is now under guard. United States Deputy Collector W. J. Dickson went to the edge of Somerset and seized seven barrels of oil, held by the Union Provision Company, a concern which has a State charter to make new butter and also to renovate old butter, and recolor it and offer it for sale. The oil was suspected of being what is known as "neutral oil," the body for the manufacture of oleo. A sample of the butter made from this was sent to Washington for analysis. The analysis was quietly returned to Special Agent J. D. Evans with the statement that the oil was pure neutral, and that the product was oleo. Evans sent hastily for Dickson, and, accompanied by United States Marshal Stephen P. Stone, Dickson went to Somerset. In the meantime Evans had closed up the factory, locked it, and with the Deputy Marshal of Somerset County stood guard over the place, later reinforced by United States Marshal McHenry, of the Western district. Besides the factory the officers have seized $10,000 worth of stock butter and oil.

Died Protesting Innocence.

Martin Fry was hanged at Carlisle for the murder of his brother-in-law, James Edward Collins. Death was instantaneous, his neck being broken by the fall. On the scaffold he made a brief speech, in which he maintained his innocence, and asked that his children be protected and cared for. The crime for which Fry was hanged was committed on May 19, 1900, near Newville. Both families occupied the same house. Fry returned home and found that Collins had locked the cellar where the victuals were kept. He demanded that Collins open the door and in the altercation that followed Collins rushed at Fry with a hammer. Fry seized a gun which was standing inside the door of the house and shot Collins, killing him instantly.

Heat Aids Jail Breaker.

James Alexander, who had been a prisoner in the Columbia jail for less than a week, escaped. Owing to the extreme heat the prisoners were allowed the use of the jailyard for the first time since their incarceration. While another prisoner named Farver, who was with him, was engaged in conversation with visiting relatives, Alexander, unseen, went to his cell and that of Farver, securing the bed clothing from the two beds. This he made into a rope, and with it swung from the window of Farver's cell to the jail wall. Farver saw him just as he reached the top and gave an alarm. Alexander managed to elude his pursuers.

Grasshoppers Denude Fields.

There was a genuine grasshopper plague at the farms of C. D. Holcomb, S. A. Morse and Samuel McCraney at Canton. The grasshoppers arrived during the night, and in the morning the buckwheat fields of the three farmers were completely covered with the insects, and by noon were barren of vegetation. Then they attacked another patch of buckwheat, but wood ashes scattered over the grain stopped their advance as if by magic. The hoppers arose in a cloud and flew west.

Court Divided as to New Jail.

Judge Bittenger announced that he will refuse to approve any plans for a new county prison at York, and is supported in his position by County Commissioners John Miller and Friezer Altland. They favor enlarging and strengthening the present jail, besides adding a new wing for the Sheriff's residence and additional cells for female prisoners, all to cost about $100,000. Judge Stewart and Commissioner Ziegler favor a new jail, at a cost of $300,000.

Escaped Bolt, Shot by Gun.

The residence of Ellsworth Bodie, at Prompton, was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire. A shotgun which Mr. Bodie saved from the burning building was accidentally discharged. The charge passed through the fleshy part of his right hand and entered his left breast, inflicting a serious wound.

Woman Dragged to Awful Death.

Mrs. Hanford Boston, wife of a farmer near Nordmont, undertook to stop a team of oxen that had been attacked by hornets. The oxen were hitched to a hay rake, and Mrs. Boston, getting caught in the rake, was dragged across the field and fatally injured.

At Seventy-three, He's Said to Be a Firebug

Daniel Shock, aged seventy-three years, was arrested at Hazleton charged with having set fire to G. H. Kelly's planing mill and lumber yard three times, which caused damage estimated at $30,000.

All Through the State.

An ice plant will be started at Conshohocken.

Mahanoy City letter carriers now wear shirt waists.

Thousands of fish have been mysteriously poisoned in the Manatawny, near Glendale.

Having trod upon a rusty nail, eight-year-old Frank Lapp, of Bethlehem, died of lockjaw.

A large part of York County's potato crop, estimated at 250,000 bushels, will be shipped West.

SAN FRANCISCO TIED UP

Strike of the City Front Federation Paralyzes Shore Traffic.

ALL STATE'S INDUSTRIES SUFFER

Total of 25,000 Men in Different Trades Idle—15,000 Went Out — Culmination of City's Labor Troubles — Paralysis of Wholesale Business District — California's Greatest Strike.

San Francisco, Cal.—The labor trouble in this city, which has been brewing for some time, reached a crisis and as a result maritime traffic and labor along shore are nearly at a standstill and industries are almost totally paralyzed.

The order for a general walkout of the City Front Federation, which comprises fourteen unions and organizations, with a full membership of about 15,000, was made effective. Twelve thousand men obeyed the order the first day.

The City Front Federation is composed of the following organizations: Sailors' Union of the Pacific, four local unions of longshoremen, marine firemen, Brotherhood of Teamsters, ship and steamboat joiners, porters, packers, warehousemen, ship clerks, piledrivers and bridge builders, hoisting engineers, steam and hot water fitters, and coal teamsters.

It is claimed by the officers of all the organizations involved that the strike is not purely an expression of sympathy with the Union of Teamsters, or any other body of workers who are in dispute with their employers, but is a taking up of the gauntlet thrown down by the Employers' Association. In other words, the City Front Federation is determined to defend the principle of unionism, which the associated employers have announced their intention to crush out.

Both sides seem determined to carry the fight on, and all efforts on the part of the Mayor and others to bring about a settlement have thus far proved unavailing. Walter Goff, President of the labor council, said:

"This is the greatest strike in the history of the State. Its effects will be far-reaching; the city and State will suffer untold damage, but the responsibility for it is all with the employers. They have discharged men right and left for adhering to union principles, and in taking up the battle the affiliated trades are merely fighting for their rights.

"Now that the strike is upon us, we will fight it out. We will win, because our side is right. Our victory will mean the success of union principles and the defeat of the employers' attempt to say that employes shall not organize or take steps to protect their labor."

There appears to be every prospect that many other unions will be drawn into the fight, in which case the business of the city will be completely tied up. The coal handlers may refuse to handle the fuel supply of the city, or the drivers of oil wagons to deliver oil to manufacturers who use that product for fuel.

The first really serious fight since the trouble commenced took place between a party of strikers and two colored drivers imported from the interior. One man, a striker, who happened to be crossing the street near the scene of the trouble, was slightly injured. Several fights occurred on the water front, and the police were compelled to use their clubs freely, but no one was seriously injured.

The effects of the strike are being felt in the interior of the State, and at fruit shipping quarters much fruit is being wasted. Other products are being placed in warehouses awaiting a settlement of the strike. The transport service has not yet been seriously affected.

BRIDE DANCED HERSELF TO DEATH

Fatal End to the Celebration of a Polish Wedding.

McKeesport, Penn.—Mrs. Anna Brudowicz, twenty-two years old, and a bride of twenty-four hours, danced herself to death at her wedding feast.

The celebration of a Polish wedding usually lasts several days. This was scheduled to occupy the remainder of this week. It is customary at these celebrations for every male guest to dance with the bride, which honor costs the guest one dollar. The dance is a wild whirl about the hall in which the festivities are held, and the bride is passed from one man to another as rapidly as the round of the room is made.

Mrs. Brudowicz had finished the ninety-fourth round of the room with as many different guests when the company was called to supper. The bride complained of feeling sick and almost immediately dropped over in a faint and died before medical assistance could reach her.

The young husband is almost crazed over the death of his bride.

Schley Talk Prohibited.

Secretary Long has issued the following general order:

"All persons in the naval service are strictly enjoined to refrain from any public statement concerning the subject matter of the court of inquiry requested by Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley.

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

Admiral Schley's son says his father will produce at the inquiry an unpublished letter from Admiral Sampson.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Charlie Nichols has done some of his oldtime pitching of late.

Keeler has made but one error this season—a wonderful record, indeed.

Catcher McManus, late of Syracuse, has signed with the Boston Nationals.

Lajoie was the first American League player to make 100 safe hits.

Catcher McGuire, of the Brooklyns, is now in his nineteenth year on the diamond.

Pittsburg is not batting like a championship team. The pitchers keep it at the top.

In ten games at second Peitz, of Cincinnati, accepted fifty-six chances without an error.

Farrell, the Washington centre fielder, is developing unexpected skill as an all-round star.

Julius Hurley and Frank Thornton have bought the Derby Club, so long managed by Jerry Denny.

The crowds in St. Louis have been so large that the management is building an addition to the stands.

The Washingtons have a record of three home runs in an inning this season. Nops was the victim.

The Philadelphias are the first National League club to win a series. They have defeated the Chicagos eleven games.

Mathewson's New York contract calls for no Sunday games and he doesn't even have to don his uniform on the Sabbath.

Ely, the veteran short-stop, who has been a member of the Pittsburg team since 1895, has received his unconditional release.

Williams has developed into a crack second baseman; luckily for him, as his arm would not have permitted him to play third this season.

The report that Brooklyn will be dropped from the National League circuit and Washington taken in instead is still a matter of discussion.

LABOR WORLD.

Detroit, Mich., has a union of marine divers.

Miners in Missouri have had their wages raised.

Servant girls in Chicago have formed a union with 330 members.

The summer dullness has fallen on the building trades in Philadelphia.

Silk weavers at Paterson, N. J., have decided not to order a general strike.

Wages in America are, as a rule, about double what they are in France.

Striking ice wagon drivers, of Columbus, Ohio, have won their fight for a ten-hour day.

Pressed glassware factories of the American Flint Glass Manufacturers' Association started up, giving work to 20,000 men.

United Mine Workers, with the help of "Mother" Jones, will try to organize all West Virginia miners.

Efforts are making to form a company to build a temple for labor organizations in Wilmington, Del.

Important business and financial men are said to have joined to settle all labor troubles in this country.

All tonnage men employed by the Penn Iron Company, Lancaster, Penn., have received a wage increase from $3.50 to $3.75.

The members of the Meat-Handlers' Union sent letters to the large packing companies declaring that they would refuse to work with non-union men.

The Central Federated Union in New York City endorsed the Amalgamated Association strike and "pledged its moral and financial assistance" to them.

German insurance statistics show that on the average a workman is seven times as liable to injurious accidents as a working-woman, owing chiefly to the difference in employments, but partly also to the greater recklessness of the men.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Emperor William is letting his beard grow.

Aguinaldo is said to be getting restive and sulky under surveillance.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has left London for a two months' trip on the Continent.

General Gomez, said T. Estranda Palma, should be the first President of the Cuban Republic.

Lord Roberts' title has been gazetted as "Earl of Candahar and Pretoria and Viscount St. Pierre."

Lord Dunraven has been designated to command the new corps of British yeomanry sharpshooters that is being formed.

Count Tolstoi's rally from his recent severe illness is said by his doctors to be attributed solely to his habits of abstinence.

Governor Geer, of Oregon, is said to wish a renomination. Failing to secure it, he may try to enter the United States Senate.

W. I. Buchanan, Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, refuses to become the head of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

With the exception of Secretary Root, Secretary Gage takes fewer holidays than any official in Washington. In forty years of business life in Chicago Mr. Gage took ninety days in vacations.

The Right Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, Bishop of Durham, England, is dead. He was born in 1825. Bishop Westcott was famous as one of the foremost, if not the first, Biblical scholar of the day.

Cecil Rhodes is rapidly becoming a confirmed hypochondriac. He brought with him to England from South Africa his own chef, his own poultry and his own cow, and he lives wholly on what they produce

OUTBREAK IN VENEZUELA

Government Reports Victory in First Fight on the Border.

A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT

Insurgents Organized in Colombia Under Dr. Galviras — Castro Has an Army of 30,000 — Colombia May Be Called on For an Explanation — Rebels Beaten and Country at Peace.

Washington, D. C.—A cable dispatch from William W. Russell, Secretary of the United States legation at Caracas, to the Department of State, announced that the President of Venezuela had declared martial law on account of the invasion of Venezuela by a revolutionary force from Colombia. He also reported that an army of 10,000 Venezuelans were prepared to meet the invaders.

Advices received in Washington by Senor Pulido, Charge d'Affaires of Venezuela, in a dispatch from Consul-General E. Gonzales Esteves at New York, are that the revolutionary force was routed by the Venezuelan troops after a brief battle. The dispatch, which was in cipher, when translated, read as follows:

"Venezuelan forces of about 10,000 met the invading force of revolutionists, the latter led by Dr. Rangel Galviras, and completely destroyed his force. A few fled across the border.

"ESTEVES, Consul-General."

Senor Pulido declared that this military stroke would end the whole revolutionary movement under Galviras. He expressed the opinion that President Castro would have no more trouble from the same source, and said that he had known for some time that revolutionists had gone beyond the Colombian border for the purpose of organizing. Dr. Galviras, he said, is forty-five years old, a conservative, and orthodox Catholic, and was formerly Venezuelan Minister to Spain. He was born in the Department of the Andes, and has been very active recently in the anti-Castro movement. He fled from Venezuela to Colombia to organize his forces.

Senor Pulido would not discuss the question of possible complications with Colombia by reason of the failure of the Colombian Government to prevent the organization of the insurrectionary forces, but it is certain that some explanation will be asked by Venezuela.

According to a cable dispatch received in New York City by Consul-General E. Gonzalez Esteves from President Castro the first move of the insurgents has been checked. The message said:

"The Colombian invasion into Venezuela has been successfully repelled."

Another dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs read:

"All right. Country at peace."

General Galviras, who is at the head of the latest revolt, is said to have 5000 insurgents under his command. He is little known in the country, and it may be that the real leader of the rebellion, which has been threatening for some time, has not yet been revealed. It is known that there are in Curacao and Colombia several Venezuelan Generals who are enemies of President Castro.

The suggestion is made that General Ignacio Andrade, who was ousted from the Presidency about two years ago by General Castro, is also interested in the uprising. His visit to New York City a few weeks ago, incognito, was said to have something to do with a rebellion which he has long threatened.

LARGE ORDERS FOR FRUIT.

Drought-Stricken Districts Make Unprecedented Demands For Lemons.

Philadelphia.—Large orders for fruit and produce have been received by local dealers from the sections of the Middle West which have been stricken by drought. This demand has been larger during the past two weeks than ever before.

More than a hundred carloads of vegetables and fruits have been shipped during the past fortnight to points in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and to the section lying south of these States in the Mississippi Valley.

One feature of the market is the unprecedented demand for lemons. From every city and town in the drought-stricken region comes the cry for lemons.

South Carolina Booming.

A remarkable feature of the industrial condition in the South is the great increase in the growth of cotton in South Carolina. One of the first effects of the large consumption of cotton at home is to make the staple adjacent to the mills more valuable, and now instead, as was the case a few years ago, of selling for one-third of a cent below New York quotations, it sells from thirty to forty points above.

Lightning Kills Boy.

While seated at the window of the home of Mrs. R. W. Miles at Steelmanville, N. J., reading to his mother, Davis Weaver, thirteen, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Mrs. Weaver was rendered unconscious.

Way to Pacify Boers.

Dr. Jameson, the Transvaal raider, gives his views as to the speediest way to secure the pacification of South Africa, in substance that the mining population should be allowed to return to Johannesburg and resume work.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TODD.

We hear the farmers say, "We are not through harvest yet."

The Beavertown Sunday school picnic was not very largely attended.

Harry and Albert Taylor, who have been employed in Turtle Creek, are at home again.

We are sorry to learn Mrs. Anna Swope, who has been ill the past two weeks, is no better.

Mr. Isaac Taylor has been very feeble the past few weeks. Uncle Isaac is getting well up in years.

Mrs. L. B. Baker and little son, Carl, have returned home from their visit to Altoona. They report friends all well.

The Trough Creek Sunday school picnic will be held on the 17th at the Grange hall instead of the Beavertown grove.

Miss Nora Stine, of Muncey, who has been visiting friends in the valley for a few weeks, is visiting at the home of Mr. Newton McClain.

Miss Harriet Stapleton was quite a little frightened while out picking huckleberries to see a blacksnake of considerable length in her path, but by the timely aid of her brother, Thomas, and their faithful dog, "Captain," the snake was killed.

TROUGH CREEK.

Corn is doing fine.

Frank Ginter, a former Trough Creek boy, is visiting friends in the valley.

Oats harvest is on and the crop is variously estimated at from a fourth to a half crop.

George, son of Martin Smith, has contracted to carry the mail from Cassville to Mill Creek and commenced on the first of August.

Mrs. Philip Gosnell died on the first of August in the 68th year of her age. Mrs. Gosnell was a woman of friendly disposition and was favorably esteemed by many. She was a member of the M. E. church from early girlhood.

I was sorry, indeed, to hear of the unexpected death of my old acquaintance and friend, Thomas Dean, not having heard of his illness. Being from home when I heard of his death and only a few hours before the time set for burial, I was unable to get to his funeral. "Tommy," as he was commonly called, was a man of rather quiet disposition, attending strictly to his own business and allowing others to do the same. He was well informed, there being but few who could give correct information of the happenings of fifty and more years ago. I venture that no one could have been taken from the vicinity of Cassville who would be missed more especially where there was sickness. But he is gone from among us and although others may rest beneath more costly stones he will have more kind deeds to his credit than many. His friendly bow and kind greetings will be remembered by many. Peace to his ashes.

LATTA GROVE.

Rain on Tuesday morning.

Farmers are mostly done with their hay and oats.

The prospects for corn and buckwheat are good.

Camp No. 662, P. O. S. of A., expects a big crowd on 10th.

O. M. Dell, of Langdondale, paid us a short call on last Monday.

Robert Smith, of Altoona, called on friends in the valley last Sunday.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker has returned home from Fulton county where she spent a few weeks with friends.

Last Sunday Esco Walker was on his way to church, riding his bicycle. He got in contact with a big blacksnake lying across the road. Mr. Snake didn't want to give the road. Mr. Walker stopped his wheel and laid the reptile to the side of the road.

O. O. Buck, Beirne, Ark., says: I was troubled with constipation until I bought DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Since then have been entirely cured of my old complaint. I recommend them. W. H. Spangler.

Contest! $5.00 in Gold Free!

The management of the New Park at Alexandria, Pa., has succeeded in making arrangement with the Penna. R. R. Co. for excursions from various points along their lines during the balance of the picnic season. The park is to be made a flag stop. Therefore we must have a name that will in no way conflict with the name of any other station on the P. R. R.

TERMS OF CONTEST: The park management will give $5.00 in gold to the person who furnishesa name that will be used as a permanent name for the Park. Each person may send in five names. In case two or more persons send the name that will be selected by the managers of the Park, the prize will be given to the person who sends the name first. The time, in this case to be determined by the post mark on the envelope. This offer is open until August 15th, 1901, inclusive, and no names will be considered bearing post mark after that date.

The name of the person who wins the prize will be published Aug. 22, 1901, in this paper.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE PARK ARE:

Grassy Lawns.	Shaded Walks.
Virgin Forests.	Row Boats.
Sweet Flowers.	Bathing.
Sparkling Springs.	Fishing.
Check Rooms.	Family Tables.
Exquisite Scenery.	Dancing Pavilion.
Restaurant.	Shelter for all.

DESCRIPTION.

"Water Street Narrows," is about one mile west of Alexandria, Pa. The mountains fall back and the waters of the blue Juniata river pass out into a beautiful valley. At the foot of these mountains and the head of this valley is located this natural picnic ground. On the one side of the river is a beautiful level virgin grove and grassy lawns. A rustic bridge. The other side—the footstool of the mountain—with groves of spruce and pine; cool and shady walks through acres of rhododendron; natural banks of the finest mountain fern; crystal springs; the silvery mountain brook flowing on forever. In short, mountains, river, groves and lawns.

Complete information can be obtained and engagements effected upon application to HATFIELD & SPYKER,
Alexandria, Pa.

In cases of cough or croup give the little one One Minute Cough Cure. Then rest easy and have no fear. The child will be all right in a little while. It never fails. Pleasant to take, always safe, sure and almost instantaneous in effect. W. H. Spangler.

State Sunday School Convention at Chester October 8th to 10th, 1901.

The city of Chester will be the Mecca of Pennsylvania Sunday School workers this year and pilgrimages will gather there from every part of the State to secure the new inspiration and better methods of work the State Convention will furnish. The officers of the County Sunday School Associations—every county in the state now being fully organized—will have special conferences and social gatherings. Mr. H. J. Heinz, the famous merchant and manufacturer of Pittsburg, is chairman of the State Executive Committee, and is planning liberally for the convention. The first day is a meeting of prominent workers with discussions of special value and interest, and the two days of convention following have such eminent speakers as Hon. John Wanamaker, president of the Association; Dr. W. W. White, on Bible Readings; Mr. Alfred Day, of Michigan; Rev. Dr. I. J. Lansing, of Scranton; Rev. Dr. Mead, of New York; Prof. VanOrmer, Mrs. M. G. Kennedy, Rev. C. A. Oliver and many others.

If the action of your bowels is not easy and regular serious complications must be the final results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will remove this danger. Safe, pleasant and effective. W. H. Spangler.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on September 4, 1901. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely September 10, 1901.

1. MARTIN. Inventory of the personal property of John A. Martin, late of Miller township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Anna M. Martin.
2. JEFFRIES. Inventory of the personal property of C. C. Jeffries, late of Tell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Retta Jeffries.
3. REED. Inventory of the personal property of Reuben Reed, late of Logan township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amanda Reed.
4. NORRIS. Inventory of the personal property of J. Alexander Norris, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth Norris.
5. OBURN. Inventory of the personal property of Joseph Oburn, late of West township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary F. Oburn.
6. BUCK. Inventory of the personal property of Isaac Buck, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Hannah Buck.
7. WHIPPLE. Inventory of the personal property of O. M. Whipple, late of Jackson township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sue Whipple.
8. PEIGHTAL. Inventory of the personal property of Henry F. Peightal, late of Penn township, deceased, as taken by his Minors.
9. GUTSHALL. Inventory of the personal property of Brice B. Gutshall, late of Springfield township, deceased, as taken by his Minors.

Register's office, August 6, 1901. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

James White, Bryantsville, Ind., says DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve healed running sores on both legs. He suffered six years. Doctors failed to help him. Get Dewitt's. Accept no imitations. W. H. Spangler.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1901.

FIRST WEEK, 1ST MONDAY AND 2ND DAY.

Alfred McPherran vs. William Piper.
E. P. Walker vs. H. H. Waite, Administrator of Florence E. Decker, deceased.
Samuel Smiley vs. Geo. Dysart and Temperance Decker.
I. N. W. Irvine vs. Emma D. Elliott.
George E. Mentzer vs. Wm. Johnson owner, Walker Johnson contractor.
Mary Speck vs. Wilson Savits.
Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company vs. Guy Myton.

SECOND WEEK, 2ND MONDAY, 9TH DAY.

Archie Taylor vs. I. M. Taylor and E. E. Shore, executors of Joseph Taylor.
Mary E. Jones and Elmer A. Hudson, administrators of Dr. Z. T. Jones, deceased, vs. Harrison Jones.
Harrison Jones vs. Mary E. Jones and Dr. E. A. Hudson, administrators of Dr. Z. T. Jones, deceased.
Aldridge Smith, Samuel S. Smith, et al., vs. Andrew Gamble.
Amos Griffith vs. I. D. Edwards.
Pauline O. Decker vs. E. S. McMurtrie.
Mary Speck vs. Wilson Savits.
W. J. Hanawalt vs. Wilson Savits.
J. G. Spangler vs. The Township of Brady.
Samuel S. Smith et al., vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. E. Stephens et al., vs. Catharine Shank and B. S. Rumberger.
Cora A. Keim vs. I. Harvey Brumbaugh.
Caroline Emery vs. J. Lamberson, G. W. Fisher and G. C. Port.
Eliza H. Green vs. George W. Simpson.
The Huntingdon Water Supply Company vs. The Burgesses and Town Council of Huntingdon Borough.
Catharine Crone vs. Andy Cresswell.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi September 4, 1901, and absolutely December 4, 1901.

1. PORT. Third account of John White, Jr., and G. Chal Port, executors of George A. Port, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
2. DECKER. First and final account of Samuel Steele, administrator of Andrew Decker, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
3. GORMAN. Account of William Leary and Levi C. Reed, executors of Michael Gorman, late of the Borough of Dudley, deceased.
4. HARMON. First and final account of W. T. Browning, executor of Keziah Harmon, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
5. GOSHORN. First and final account of J. L. Goshorn, administrator of the estate of Wilson Goshorn, late of Tell township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
6. MILLS. First and final account of Thos. F. Bailey, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Harris Mills, late of Dublin township, deceased.
7. HAINES. Final account of Charles Scheiffer, executor of the will of Christ Haines, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
8. WALKER. Second and final account of M. N. Walker, executor of the last will and testament of William P. Walker, late of Barree township, deceased.
9. WEBB. The account of Rebecca J. Knobb, executrix of the last will and testament of Thomas Webb, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
10. EBY. Second and final account of Samuel P. Eby, administrator of W. E. Eby, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
11. HARRIS. First and final account of Elizabeth Harris, administratrix c. t. a. of William Harris, late of Penn township, deceased.
12. BROWN. Account of John G. Simpson, administrator of Edward S. Brown, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.
13. GRAFFIUS. First and final account of E. S. McMurtrie, executor of the will of Minnie E. Graffius, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
14. GRAFFIUS. Second and final account of E. S. McMurtrie, executor of the will of Benjamin Graffius, of Huntingdon, deceased.
15. BEYER. First and final account of Joseph Ergler, executor of the last will and testament of Johanna Beyer, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, Pa., deceased.
16. RUMBARGER. First and final account of D. R. Fry, trustee to sell the real estate of Joseph Rumbarger, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
17. FOUSE. Account of Frank Fouse, administrator of Isaac Fouse, late of the Township of Porter, deceased.
18. WHIPPLE. First and partial account of Sue Whipple and J. S. Davison, executors of the last will and testament of O. M. Whipple, late of Jackson township, deceased.
19. RUMBARGER. First and final account of George E. Rumbarger, administrator of Joseph Rumbarger, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
20. HEFRIGHT. First and final account of J. Simpson Africa, guardian of Mary Catharine Hefright, as filed by B. F. Africa, J. M. Africa and W. G. Africa, executors of J. Simpson Africa, dec'd.
21. LETTERMAN. First and final account of J. Simpson Africa, guardian of Frederick A. Letterman, as filed by B. F. Africa, J. M. Africa and W. G. Africa, executors of J. Simpson Africa, deceased.
22. LETTERMAN. First and final account of J. Simpson Africa, guardian of Harry A. Letterman, as filed by B. F. Africa, J. M. Africa and W. G. Africa, executors of J. Simpson Africa, dec'd.
23. LETTERMAN. First and final account of J. Simpson Africa, guardian of Bessie Edna Letterman, as filed by B. F. Africa, J. M.. Africa and W. G. Africa, executors of J. Simpson Africa, deceased.
24. STEWART. First account of Martha M. Stewart, administratrix of the estate of Oliver L. Stewart, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
25. GREENLAND. First and final account of H. M. Corbin, executor of the last will of Amon L. Greenland, late of Cass township, deceased.
26. HEFFNER. First and final account of M. R. Heffner and J. A. Heffner, administrators of Benjamin Heffner, late of Walker township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
27. STEWART. First and final account of Samuel Whitsel, administrator of George W. Stewart, late of Cromwell township, deceased, with distribution annexed.

Office of Clerk O. C., August 6, 1901. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight. Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of Electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.
2. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.
3. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.
4. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Two to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof, as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Eat FISHER'S BREAD

When in Huntingdon and you want a nice lunch or meal,

Go to Fisher's Restaurant

A full line of choice Candies, Cakes, Nuts, etc.

Call and see my line.

GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,
509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.
Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

Advertise in the ITEM.

RISES DAILY
by Public Estimation
the SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

It has won its way around the world on Real Merit.

THE SMITH PREMIER.....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRING IS HERE

AND I have added some new goods and my prices are right.

Women's and Misses vests, 5c. up to 20c.

Men's Gauze Shirts, 25c.

Men's Gauze Drawers, 25c,

Men's Pants, 80c. up to $1.95.

Youths' Pants, 50c. up to $1.00; Knee Pants, 25c. and 50c.

I ALSO keep screen doors, screens for windows, oil window shades 30c. and 35c., 7-ft. shades 50 cents.

I STILL keep a full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed, and Cured Meats. Keep a good stock of Shoes.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,
MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 7, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	12.25	5.30
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.41	4.45	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.28	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.50	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.23	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.23	9.40	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.28	9.45	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.50	10.08	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.12	10.33	1.48	.....	r5.42	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.31	10.54	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.37	11.00	2.08	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.43	11.06	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.00	11.25	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 17	11.39	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.45	12.04	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.10	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.31	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	12.50	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Millerstown, f11.19, Mifflin f11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

	Week days A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x9 38
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.51	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.27	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti.....	12.10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. and 1.40 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. week days, and 7.20 P. M. daily.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.15 and 7.15 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.00 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg. No. 7.	Mail, No.3	Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Irreg. No. 6.
p, m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg. No. 12	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap	6 50	5 20
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 11, "Enemies and Arms." Text, Eph. vi, 10-18.

Enemies oppose us at every step of our progress in this life—not always openly; most frequently in disguise and difficult to be recognized. Often they appear as friends and in attractive form and thus are more effective in alluring us from the ways of right. Our enmity is to be directed not at the persons of our fellow men. We are to discern the evil spirits which impel them and direct our opposition toward these spiritual wickednesses with the idea of overcoming their influence in ourselves and rescuing our friends and neighbors also from their power. The powers of this world's darkness are the foes we are to fight. Whether we hold them to be individual personalities or simply influences personified, we must make no mistake as to the deadliness of their enmity and the tremendous sweep of their power.

We must get a firm hold, as wrestlers do, on these influences which are harmful to our spiritual life, and we must throw them and show no mercy until they are destroyed. Look closely to your own life and see what are its most powerful temptations. Does pride of any kind puff you up with a sense of superiority over your fellows? Do a crippling diffidence and timidity keep you in constant restraint? Does a sense of envy and jealousy torment you as you see the work and ability of others? Do a narrowness of mind and niggardliness of spirit keep you from open handed and open hearted generosity in dealing with others? Does a self seeking and grasping desire begin to creep over your thought and calculation? Do a lightness and jaunty frivolity, a free and easy air of recklessness, attract you in others until you imitate them as a mark of distinction? Are you beginning to crave pleasure more than worth and praise above consciousness of merit? Then put yourself in shape for a settled war on the evil in yourself.

Equipment.—Principles never change, and laws in the natural world and spiritual realm are the invariable modes in which powers act. Applications are incessantly changing. The same arms which Peter and Paul found effective in their warfare will be efficient in our times.

We need the whole armor of God. To use a part only will leave us exposed at some vulnerable point.

Truth.—It is like the girdle or belt which, buckled tightly around the waist, gives strength and permits strenuous exertion without danger of rupture in vital parts. What a figure of speech is this, and how accurately does it fit the case! The first essential in all godliness is absolute truth; not a weak desire for some truth and a fear of the whole, not a wavering and compromising half hearted falsity. Genuine, deep, unreserved truth will make one strong and fearless. Pull up another noteh in that belt of yours and buckle it tighter lest you go to pieces in the critical moment of life and death wrestling. Live the truth, all and only.

Righteousness.—As a breastplate it keeps the soul securely. There can be no fear, no timidity, no distressing doubt, where there is the clear knowledge, "I know I am right." No panic, no stampede, can affect such a heart. It is rock based and immovable. On it all weapons shall beat and break, but shall not break it, for it is impenetrable, stronger than triple steel. It is armor plate unpierceable.

Peace.—Feet swift to spread harmony! How different from the foot of mischief and strife!

Faith. — Confidence unwavering in God is protection against all arguments and adverse evidence. We see only a part, but by faith we know the facts of the whole. Disaster here is only a local incident and cannot shake confidence, for we are assured and confident that on the field, as a whole, God moves His squadrons to irresistible victory.

Salvation.—That covers the head. "I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

Finding Time to Read the Bible.

He who cannot find time to consult his Bible will one day find that he has time to be sick. He who has no time to pray must find time to die. He who can find no time to reflect is most likely to find time to sin. He who cannot find time for repentance will find an eternity in which repentance will be of no avail. He who cannot find time to work for others may find an eternity in which to suffer for himself.—Hannah More.

No Fear of Sudden Death.

Some persons entertain great fear about sudden death and desire to have some warning of its approach and time to prepare for the king of terrors, but to a faithful and active Christian it ought to matter very little how or when he is called from time to eternity. God knows best the season and manner of our exit from earth and entrance into heaven.—Presbyterian.

It pays to advertise in the Item.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running of so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said, 'No'. I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Special Ten-Day Excursion to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit the great Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 23, sell excursion tickets to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch from stations named below at the very low rates quoted,

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train indicated, thence, on regular trains leaying Broad Street Station at 3.30 and 4.17 P. M. that day to destination.

	Train Leaves.		Rate.
Altoona ..... Leave	7.10	A. M.	$8 00
Bellwood.....	7.25	"	7 75
Tyrone	7.43	"	7 35
Spruce Creek.....	8.00	"	7 35
Petersburg.....	8.12	"	7 25
Huntingdon.....	8.25	"	7 10
Mill Creek.....	8.36	"	7 00
Mapleton.....	8.42	"	7 00
Mt. Union.....	8.48	"	6 75
Newton Hamilton	8.53	"	6 50
McVeytown.....	9.10	"	6 25
Lewistown Junction.....	9.30	"	6 00
Mifflin	9.51	"	5 65
Port Royal.....	9.54	"	5 50
Thompsontown	10.09	"	5 25
Millerstown	10.17	"	5 25
Newport.....	10.27	"	5 00
Duncannon	10.49	"	4 60
Marysville.....	11.02	"	4 50
Harrisburg.....Arrive	11.20	"	4 50
Harrisburg.....Leave	11.45	"	
Philadelphia.....Arrive	3.17	P. M.	.....

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains, except "Pennsylvania Limited," until September 1, inclusive, and will permit of stop-off at Philadelphia within limit returning. 8-7-3t

Astounded the Editor.

Editor S. A. Brown, of Bennettsville, S. C., was once immensely suprised. "Through long suffering from Dyspepsia," he writes, "my wife was greatly run down. She had no strength or vigor and suffered great distress from her stomach, but she tried Electric Bitters which helped her at once, and, after using four bottles, she is entirely well, can eat anything. It's a grand tonic, and its gentle laxative qualities are spendid for torpid liver." For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver troubles it's a positive, guaranteed cure. Only 50c at W. H. Spangler's.

JUNIATA VALLEY CAMP MEETING.

Reduced Rates to Newton Hamilton via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting, to be held at Newton Hamilton, August 13 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Newton Hamilton from August 12 to August 23, inclusive, good to return until August 24, inclusive, from all stations on the Middle, Tyrone, and Altoona Divisions, at reduced rates. During the continuance of the meeting the following trains will stop at Newton Hamilton :—

Westbound.	A. M.	Eastbound.	A. M.
Pacific Express . .	5.31	Harrisburg Accom.,	6.01
Way Passenger . .	10.54	Seashore Express .	8.53
	P. M.		P. M.
Mail	2.04	Mail Train	3.47
Fast Line	5.58	Mail Express. . . .	7.34
Altoona Accom. . .	7.50		

7-8-3t

Their Secret Is Out.

All Sadieville, Ky., was curious to learn the cause of the vast improvement in the health of Mrs. S. P. Whittaker, who had for a long time endured untold suffering from a chronic bronchial trouble. "It's all due to Dr. King's New Discovery," writes her husband. It completely cured her and also cured our little granddaughter of a severe attack of Whooping Cough. It positively cures Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis, all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. H. Spangler's store.

Estray.

A white heifer, two years old, having red neck, red face with white heart in forehead and a small teat growing from left hind teat, has strayed into the mountains. I will pay a liberal reward for her return.

M. L. NEICE, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

July 30, 1901. 2t.

Eruptions. cuts, burns, scalds and sores of all kinds quickly healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Certain cure for piles. Beware of Counterfeits. Be sure you get the original —DeWitt's. W. H. Spangler.

WM. REED & SONS

The Last Great Clear-Up Sale of the Season!

FOUR DAYS,

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 14, 15, 16 and 17. 1901.

This sale will be full of the finest opportunities for saving money. All the merchandise offered is in senson, and you can save from ¼ to ½ en every purchase. Every department will contribute its share of goods. Do not miss this sale. Among the many things to be offered are the following, which show the money-saving opportunities of the sale :

A beautiful quality of 36-inch unbleached muslin, sale price 4½c.
A splendid quality of 36-inch bleached muslin, sale price 4½c.
Our regular 6¼c. muslins, bleached and unbleached, sale price 5c. yard.
A lot of 25c. table linen, sale price 20c. yard.
A lot of satin damask table linens, sale price 50c., worth ¼ more.
A lot of cambric linings worth 12½c., sale price 5c.
A big lot of woolen dress goods (fine for school dresses) worth 25c., sale price 10c. yard.
A lot of splendid wool dress goods @ 50c., 75c. and $1.00, sale price 25c. yard.
Our best quality 50-inch black serge, worth $1.00, sale price 75c.
Our regular 75c. colored serge, 50 inches wide, very fine, sale price 50c.
A lot of silks at ½ price and less.
Regular $1.00 and $1.50 corsets, sale price 25c.
4-inch taffeta ribbons, worth 20c., sale price 10c.
Ladies' new 50c. fancy embroidered hose, sale price 25c.
Regular $1.50 mercerized underskirts, sale price $1.00.
Ladies' belts, were 50c., 85c. and $1.00, sale price 10c. and 25c.
Ladies' walking skirts, regularly $5.00, sale price $3.00.
All our Ladies' and Misses' light weight jackets at a big reduction.
All through the store you will find just such prices

A splendid feature of this sale will be our 9 o'clock specials. Each morning at 9 o'clock sharp we will offer the following articles, while they last :

WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
1000 yards Hill 36-in. bleached Muslin, 5c. per yard, 10 yards to a customer.	1000 yards Lancaster and Amoskeag Ginghams, 3¾c. yard, 5 yds. to a customer.	1000 yards Standard Prints, Dress Patterns of 10 yards, 38c., 1 to a customer.

☞ Don't miss this sale on any account or you will be sorry.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - -	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes - -	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee - -	14c per pound
Corn Starch - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
anned Goods -	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * *
Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makeas, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

At Yocum's Novelty

near postoffice, Huntingdon,

YOU WILL FIND

a handsome line of

Lamps

15 cents to $5.00. All kinds of

Granite Kettles

Agent for all kinds of Rubber Stamps and Stensils.

1901

TO-DAY

Our present facilities and means of serving the trade is better than ever in the past, but the underlying principle of our business is the same—earnest and honest endeavor to give dollar for dollar, and deserve your good will and confidence.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is large and complete, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, &c.

We invite special attention to our line of Ladies' Sailor Hats, —new styles in rough and fine straw; also largest assortment in town in Men's straw, crash and wool Hats.t

Don't forget his store sells 6 lbs. nice prunes for 25c.

We solicit your patronage.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

STATUS OF STEEL STRIKE

Conference Between Morgan and Shaffer Ends in a Disagreement.

IT IS A FIGHT TO A FINISH

Absolute Power to Call Out All the Union Employes of the Billion-Dollar Steel Trust Placed in Amalgamated President's Hands—All Negotiations Broken Off and Both Sides Defiant.

New York City.—Negotiations for the settlement of the steel strike came to an end in this city when leaders of the strike refused to accept the terms offered by J. Pierpont Morgan. President Shaffer and fourteen other members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association met Mr. Morgan and other representatives of the United States Steel Corporation in the office of C. M. Schwab, at No. 71 Broadway, about noon. The conference ended abruptly in an hour.

The Executive Board, after failing to get any concessions at the meeting, announced through Secretary Williams that the strike would be continued and that orders would be given to the union men employed by the National Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company and the National Tube Company to go on strike. On the other hand, the mill owners will seek to open their mills as opportunity offers and to keep them open without the assistance of the union.

Not a man on either side doubts that the conflict will be long and bitterly fought, and all because neither side would recede one iota from the position it had assumed.

It was Mr. Morgan who laid the ultimatum before the association's men. It was he who told them that they must accept his proposition, or else fight to the end. Not only did the men reject these propositions, but they submitted a counter ultimatum, the terms of which are so sweeping that they must have known from the outset that they never would be accepted by the other side.

In Pittsburg and throughout the great steel making region of the Middle West the failure of the conference was not unexpected. One steel man waited in Pittsburg at the telephone until he got news of the breaking of the armistice, with the additional information that the United States Steel Corporation would devote its time and money to driving the Amalgamated Association out of all its mills. "Good!" he ejaculated. That was all. He started out with a smiling face to prepare for the fray.

This feeling was general among all the steel managers in Pittsburg. They welcomed the conflict. The workmen were equally ready. Meetings were held in all the strike centres, and there were rallies at two score other places in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois.

According to a Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association who attended the New York conference, President Schwab alone prevented a settlement of the differences. Seven mills divide the union and the Trust.

According to the President of the Executive Committee, in whose hands the whole matter has been placed, every man within the influence of the organiaztion will have to quit his place and everything that can be done will be done to prevent the Trust from running its mills.

In the meeting that followed the rejection of the Association's proposition by J. Pierpont Morgan, President Shaffer was made dictator; his is the power and his the responsibility to make the war, and he has declared himself.

Shaffer reiterated confidentally his oft-made prediction that the Steel Trust could not secure non-union men in sufficient numbers to operate any of its mills in which a strike is declared. When the possible importation of negroes from the South was suggested he said the negro steel workers down there were well organized.

President Shaffer, in an interview, said: "The time has come when we must decide whether unionism is to stand or fall. Peace negotiations with Mr. John Pierpont Morgan are off for good. We have no further engagement to meet with the United States Steel Corporation. We will not try to secure another peace conference. We are through with the negotiations and any future attempt to secure a settlement of the strike will have to come from the Steel Trust. We are satisfied with the progress of the strike up to date. We have not lost a bit of ground, and there have been many gains which do not show on the surface."

In its inception the struggle between the Billion Dollar Steel Trust and the Amalgamated Association exactly parallels the preliminaries for national war. Diplomatic relations have been broken off and obvious preparations for the economic struggle are under way.

Cresceus Trots in 2.02 1-4.

Cresceus's wonderful mile at Cleveland, 2.02¾, made one week ago, was excelled by himself at Columbus, Ohio, by a half second in the most phenomenal exhibition of speed, courage and gameness the world ever witnessed. The bare figures of the mile and its several parts, 0.29¾, 0.59¾, 1.30¼, 2.02¼, tell the marvellous tale more emphatically, concisely and impressively than words can tell it.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Government receipts for July were $52,320,340; expenditures, $52,307,590.

It is evidently the intention of Secretary Root to appeal to Congress for a restoration of the army canteen.

The Navy Department denied Admiral Schley's request for the omission of the disobedience clause from the precept to the court of inquiry.

Rear-Admiral Kimberly has been released from the assignment to act as a member of the Schley court of inquiry. His plea of ill-health has been accepted by the Navy Department.

Rear-Admiral Kimberly has asked to be excused from serving on the Schley court of inquiry.

Mr. Rockhill reported to the Department of State that China's indemnity will be paid through a "committee of encashment" at Shanghai.

Washington officials convinced that Lord Pauncefote's canal interview foreshadows complete assent by England to Senate's demands.

By the first of October Washington will be receiving its water supply from a new reservoir.

Plans are being prepared by Naval Constructor Bowles for 14,000-ton cruisers, which will excel anything in their class abroad.

Rear-Admiral John Irwin, retired, died a few days ago. He leaves a wife and daughter and one son, John Irwin, paymaster on the Essex, now stationed at Newport.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Captain J. L. Burchfield, a captain in the Thirty-first Volunteers, is to remain in the Philippines, having purchased a farm in Mindanao.

The Manila charter was passed by the Philippine Commission. As a result of the public discussion many amendments were made to the original draft.

Captain Spellman, of the Forty-third, has been sentenced to two years in prison for encouraging trading at the Philippine closed ports.

The Cuban Government has offered $1000 for the capture, dead or alive, of Lino Lima, a bandit.

General Chaffee ordered Manila troops to wear coats always buttoned.

Porto Rico is more prosperous than it was a couple of years ago. The people are in better physical condition and work with more spirit. Plantations that went unworked for a long time are beginning to show signs of prosperity.

Intense interest is manifested in school work in Porto Rico by teachers and scholars alike. Ground will be broken next week for a professional school to train teachers at Rio Piedras.

DOMESTIC.

The special dividend received by the stockholders of the First National Bank, New York City, amounted to 1900 per cent.

Maryland Democrats, under the guidance of ex-Senator Gorman, adopted a platform making white supremacy the paramount issue of their State campaign.

The July output for the district of Cripple Creek, Col., was $2,312,500.

George Bissert, the New York police officer on trial on the charge of having taken a $550 bribe from the keeper of a disorderly house, was found guilty by the jury.

Bryan Democrats in Ohio have asked General Isaac R. Sherwood to be their gubernatorial candidate.

Governor-General Leonard Wood arrived on the Morro Castle from Havana, much improved in health. He expects to return to Cuba in three weeks.

The lockstep has been formally abolished in the Chicago House of Correction. Hereafter offenders confined there will march two paces apart, heads erect, hands and arms by the side, and with the "keeping time" step.

An expert engineer found that 477 tons of useless dead weight are carried by the Brooklyn Bridge.

Historian Maclay has been accused of plagiarism.

The effort to open the Midway shows at the Buffalo Exposition on Sunday was fruitless.

The steamship line from Chicago to European ports through the Great Lakes is proving too expensive to pay dividends as yet.

The transport Meade brings the Eighth Battery of Field Artillery, forty insane patients and twenty-five consumptives.

The drouth which has existed for twenty-three days in the Southeastern and East Central parts of Nebraska has been broken by a generous and general fall of rain.

A feud which has existed for some years between the Parece and McWilliams families at Trinidad, Col., terminated in a pitched battle, in which Salvador Parece and his son Charles were killed by McWilliams after they had shot their slayer's horse from under him.

FOREIGN.

The Boer war cost Great Britain $178,750,000 for the 122 days from April 1 to July 31; more than $1,400,000 a day.

Further trouble has been stirred up by outrages on Christians in Albania it was reported that Austria was seeking to intervene.

Jesuits will not apply for authorization in accordance with the French Law of Associations, but will leave the country.

FIERCE DUEL WITH SABRES

American Student Wins in Fight With a German Lieutenant.

After Nineteen Sanguinary Rounds, an Officer of the Kaiser Was Defeated by a Duluth Lad.

Duluth, Mich.—Information was received in Duluth that Adolph Hartman, son of Emil Hartman, of this city, has just fought a duel with swords with Lieutenant Pachmann, of the German army. It was a bloody encounter, in which the Lieutenant received a number of severe wounds, one of which severed the jugular vein. Hartman was also seriously wounded.

Hartman graduated from the Duluth High School in 1899 and went to Achen, Germany, to take a course in mining engineering.

At a "commers" which was attended by students, army officers and others, Hartman and Lieutenant Pachmann became involved in a quarrel, which resulted in the Duluth man slapping the face of the lieutenant. A challenge followed, and the matter being referred to a court of honor, it was decided that a duel of the first-class must follow.

As young Hartman was unfamiliar with the sword, he was allowed six months in which to "train" for the encounter. At the end of that time the contestants met and the duel began. In the second round Hartman wounded the lieutenant on the left side of the head, almost severing the ear.

In the third round the young American was himself wounded in the head, a piece of the scalp being cut away. From the third to the seventeenth round the fighting was sanguinary.

In the latter round Hartman again wounded the lieutenant, his blade gashing clear across the German's forehead.

Although both were weakened from loss of blood, the fight continued until the nineteenth round, when the lieutenant was wounded in the throat, the sword severing the jugular vein. The American was then adjudged the victor.

Prompt attendance by the surgeons present saved the officer's life, but it will be at least six months before he is fit for duty.

BALDWIN SAILS FOR THE POLE.

Goes North From Vardoe and Feels Sure His Plan is the Right One.

London.—A despatch from Vardoe says that the Arctic exploring ship America, with Mr. Evelyn Baldwin, leader of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, on board, sailed thence.

Everything was looking first-class. There are 426 dogs and sixteen ponies aboard. The vessel's course was shaped for Cape Flora, where Mr. Baldwin hopes to join the Frithjof and Belgica, the other two vessels of the expedition, which left a week ago.

Mr. Baldwin intends to push as far north as possible and establish winter quarters. He will then act according to circumstances. Almost his last words to the correspondent were that he was sure his plan was the right one, and that if he does not succeed it will not be for want of pushing.

REWARD FOR A KIND ACT.

Watson W. Moore Left His Fortune to Mrs. I. P. Roberts.

Denver, Col.—Because of a little act of kindness and attention shown an old man in the last days of his life, Mrs. Ida P. Roberts and her five-year-old daughter will come into a fortune of about $60,000. The will of Watson W. Moore, who died in the Roberts home last Wednesday, has been filed for probate in the County Court. The testator directs that all of his estate, which consists of money, stocks and bonds and interests in lawyer's fees in cases now pending in the New York court, shall go to Mrs. Roberts and her daughter.

"For their kindness and attention to me in my stricken condition," the will reads, "I direct that they shall be my sole heirs."

Moore was a lawyer in New York City. He was seventy years old.

CHIEF OF POLICE KILLED.

While Dying He Slays Two Men and Fatally Wounds a Third.

Knoxville, Tenn.—In a street fight at Iaoline, a mining town in Cumberland County, Chief of Police H. P. Lowery was killed. He attempted to arrest Shirley and Pink Pass, brothers, well-known mountain desperadoes. Lowery shot and instantly killed Pink Pass and a negro, W. B. Knox, and fatally wounded Shirley Pass. E. E. Swafford, a relative of Lowery's, started to assist him and was wounded. Lowery is said to have shot Pink Pass after falling to the ground, killing with his last shot. The Pass brothers were drinking and started in to clean up the town.

FATHER DROWNS THREE CHILDREN

Another in the Series of Family Murders in London.

London.—The epidemic of family murders in London continues. Three children were seen struggling in Regent's Canal and immediately afterward a laboring man jumped into the water. A policeman rescued the man, but the three children were dead when brought ashore. The man explained that the children were his and that he had thrown them into the canal owing to their sufferings. There have been several similar cases of murders of families within the past two weeks

Santos-Dumont Reascends.

Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, made another successful ascent in Paris.

MOB LYNCHES TWO WOMEN

Accused of Participating in a Brutal Murder.

GOVERNOR ARRIVED TOO LATE

Betsy McRae, Ida McRae and Belfield McRae, Mother, Daughter and Son, Hanged at Carrollton, Miss., by a Mob That Stormed the Jail and Took the Prisoners From the Sheriff.

Carrolton, Miss. — A mob of 500 white citizens hanged Mrs. Betsy McRae, her son, Belfield McRae, and her daughter, Ida McRae, colored, in the court-yard here at 5 p. m. An hour before, Ida McRae had confessed that she, her mother and her brother were the murderers of aged B. Taliafero and his wife, who were found in their home having been beaten to death.

Governor Longino had been informed that a mob intended to lynch the three negroes, who were in the jail here, and, at the moment of the hanging, was on the outskirts of the town, hurrying by special train to avert the act of violence. He arrived at the court-yard a few moments after the death of the victims.

The mob advanced upon the jail in perfect order. Its leader demanded the keys from Sheriff Duke, and informed him that no power on earth could prevent the lynching.

Judge Stevens, Presiding Justice of the Carrolton circuit, pleaded with the mob to allow the law to deal with the culprits, and W. S. Hill, the prosecuting attorney, promised that the accused should have a swift trial.

The words might as well not have been said. The Sheriff was forced to surrender the keys. The mother, son and daughter were bound and dragged into the court-yard. There they were strung up to limbs of trees and, as they swung to and fro, their bodies were riddled with bullets.

Governor Longino was bitterly chagrined to find that he was too late to save the negroes from death and his State from disgrace. He made a speech to the people in which he deplored the lynching, and declared that terrible evils would follow the indiscriminate taking of life without the forms of law.

Recently two Taliafero boys, sons of the murdered couple, left outside their door two jugs in which they carried water to the fields where they worked. Some one put poison in the jugs, and when old man Taliafero drank from one of them next day he was so badly poisoned that his life was saved with difficulty.

Tracks from the Taliafero house led to the home of Edward McRae, husband of Betsy McRae, and it was concluded that McRae had poisoned the jugs. One of the Taliafero boys and two friends shot McRae to death in his home, and the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Taliafero was an act of revenge. The bodies of the aged couple were found by their son Linn on his return from church.

MOB LYNCHES A WHITE MAN.

He Assaulted a Woman While Driving Her Home From Church.

Nashville, Tenn.—A mob at Smithville, De Kalb County, took Charley Davis, a young white man who had assaulted Miss Kate Hughes, a young woman of that neighborhood, from the custody of the officers and lynched him.

Immediately after the preliminary trial the young woman's father mounted a bench and made an appeal to the crowd to help him take vengeance.

When the Sheriff appeared with the prisoner a rush was made for him. The Sheriff and his deputies resisted and a struggle followed in the course of which Davis slipped away and had gone some distance before the fact was discovered. He was captured by a constable. About half a mile from the town the mob took his prisoner and strung him up.

Lynched For Murdering a Man.

Birmingham, Ala.—Charles Bend, colored, was hanged by a mob near Leeds, in St. Clair County, for the murder of William Vann, a farmer traveling through the country by wagon with his wife and two children. The little family camped in the woods. While all were asleep a negro crawled into their tent and struck the farmer on the head with a stone, killing him. The negro then attacked Mrs. Vann.

KRUGER'S FIRM REPLY.

His "Continue Fighting" Message Only Just Made Public in England.

The papers print Mr. Kruger's reply to the overtures for peace, which were received on July 5. This reply, which was addressed to Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey and Mr. Steyn, said:

"Continue fighting. Alleviation will be sent when needed. Enough for the present."

This reply is only now allowed by the censorship to reach the English press.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, declared all Boers but a handful of guerillas were anxious to surrender.

Two Little Girls Drowned.

Ida Wood, twelve years of age, and her sister Mary, ten years old, the children of Van Rensselaer Wood, of Worcester, Mass., were drowned in Coes pond, near Worcester, in a brave effort to save their brother, Johnnie, from drowning.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra	—	@	20½
Firsts	19	@	20
Seconds	18	@	18½
State dairy tubs, extra	18½	@	19
Imitation creamery	14	@	17½
Factory finest	—	@	15
Low grades	13	@	13½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	9⅜	@	9⅝
Small	9½	@	9⅞
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	7
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	17	@	18
State and Penn	17	@	18
Western—Choice	16	@	17

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	—	@	2.75
Medium	2 15	@	2 20
Pea, choice	2 20	@	2 25
Red kidney, choice	2 30	@	2 35
White kidney, choice	2 20	@	2 25
Yellow eye	3 00	@	3 10
Lima, Cal	—	@	4 40
Green peas, bags	1 22½	@	1 25

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Huckleberries, per qt	3	@	10
Blackberries, per qt	3	@	8
Gooseberries, per qt	5	@	10
Peaches, per carrier	50	@	1 75
Cherries, per lb	4	@	6
Plums, Botan, per carrier	1 50	@	2 00
Raspberries, per pint	2	@	7
Currants, per qt	2½	@	6
Apples, Jersey, per bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Pears, Le Conte, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Muskmelons, per bushel	25	@	1 50
Watermelons, per 100	10 00	@	18 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	
Spring chickens, per lb	12	@	13
Roosters, per lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	8
Ducks, per pair	40	@	75
Geese, per pair	80	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	7	@	8½
Fowls, Western, per lb	9½	@	10½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	16	@	20
Ducks, L. I., per lb	—	@	13
Geese, Eastern, per lb	14	@	18
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 25

HOPS.

State, 1900, choice, per lb	—	@	17
Good to prime	15	@	16
Pacific coast, 1900, choice	—	@	17
1899, poor to choice	8	@	13½
Old odds	1½	@	5

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	95	@	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
Straw, long rye	90	@	95

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 50	@	4 00
Long Island, per bbl	2 75	@	3 75
Sweets, N. C., per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, Jersey, per basket	1 50	@	2 25
Orange Co., per bag	1 00	@	1 50
Long Island, red, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	1 50	@	3 50
Turnips, per bbl	90	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per box	50	@	1 50
String beans, per bushel	1 00	@	2 25
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	1 25
Peppers, per bushel	75	@	1 00
Squash, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Peas, per bag	1 00	@	2 00
Cucumbers, per basket	40	@	60
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Corn, Jersey, per 100	50	@	1 25
Lettuce, N. Y., per doz	20	@	60

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 55	@	3 80
Spring patents	3 70	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	77⅛
No. 2 red	—	@	76¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	57¾
Oats—No. 2 white	40½	@	41
Track mixed	37½	@	39½
Rye—Western	58	@	58½
State	55	@	56
Lard, city	—	@	8.30c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8¾
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 65
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 50	@	6 40
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 80	@	6 15

POTATO CROP A FAILURE.

Prices May Reach $6 a Barrel—Fair Crop in Maryland.

New York City.—If the predictions of produce growers and dealers are verified potatoes will soon be the greatest luxury in the New York markets. They have advanced more than one dollar in price in a week and are now selling at prices ranging from four dollars to four dollars and fifty cents a barrel, the highest price they have brought in years, and the quality is very inferior.

Small greengrocers and market dealers say they can get no potatoes worth their handling beyond a radius of 150 miles from New York, a small quantity coming from Maryland, Virginia and South Jersey, while the Long Island crop, ordinarily their main dependence, is a total failure. This is owing to the cold rainy spring, and dry heat later.

In Maryland the farmers are getting three dollars and fifty cents and four dollars in their home market against one dollar and twenty-five and one dollar and fifty cents, last year's prices. The larger produce dealers and wholesale potato firms who depend on the West for their chief supply and who keep posted upon the prospects for later crops, say there will be practically no potatoes from the West.

Ohio, Michigan and Illinois can, under normal conditions, be counted upon to send a large crop of potatoes of fine quality, but this year less than half the usual supply is expected, with the greater portion from Michigan. It is predicted that the price will go to six dollars a barrel before the Western shipments are due. Later, beginning in January, there will be an additional contribution to the market from Cuba and Puerto Rico, but these are always a luxury, commanding nine dollars.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: A Joy Inspiring Religion—Solomon's Wisdom—Sweet Spices of Christianity — It Counteracts All Trouble — No Dolorous Music Needed.

[Copyright 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage corrects some of the false notions about religion, and represents it as being joy inspiring instead of dolorous; text, II. Chronicles ix, 9, "Of spices great abundance; neither was there any such spice as the Queen of Sheba gave King Solomon."

What is that building out yonder, glittering in the sun? Have you not heard? It is in the house of the forest of Lebanon. King Solomon has just taken to it his bride, the Princess of Egypt. You see the pillars of the portico and a great tower, adorned with 1000 shields of gold, hung on the outside of the tower, 500 of the shields of gold manufactured at Solomon's order; 500 were captured by David, his father, in battle. See how they blaze in the noonday sun!

Solomon goes up the ivory stairs of his throne, between twelve lions in statuary, and sits down on the back of the golden bull, the head of the huge beast turned toward the people. The family and the attendants of the king are so many that the caterers of the palace have to provide every day 100 sheep and thirteen oxen, besides the birds and the venison. I hear the stamping and pawing of 4000 fine horses in the royal stables. There were important officials who had charge of the work of gathering the straw and the barley for these horses. King Solomon was an early riser, tradition says, and used to take a ride out at daybreak, and when in his white apparel, behind the swiftest horses of all the realm and followed by mounted archers in purple, as the cavalcade dashed through the streets of Jerusalem I suppose it was something worth getting up at 5 o'clock in the morning to look at.

Solomon was not like some of the kings of the present day—crowned imbecility. All the splendors of his palace and retinue were eclipsed by his intellectual power. Why, he seemed to know everything. He was the first great naturalist the world ever saw. Peacocks from India strutted the basaltic walk, and apes chattered in the trees, and deer stalked the parks, and there were aquariums with foreign fish and aviaries with foreign birds, and tradition says these birds were so well tamed that Solomon might walk clear across the city under the shadow of their wings as they hovered and flitted about him.

More than this, he had a great reputation for the conundrums and riddles that he made and guessed. He and King Hiram, his neighbor, used to sit by the hour and ask riddles, each one paying in money if he could not answer or guess the riddle. The Solomonic navy visited all the world, and the sailors, of course, talked about the riddles and enigmas that he made and solved, and the news spread until Queen Balkis, away off south, heard of it, and sent messengers with a few riddles that she would like to have Solomon solve and a few puzzles that she would like to have him find out. She sent, among other things, to King Solomon a diamond with ahole so small that a needle could not penetrate it, asking him to thread that diamond. And Solomon took a worm and put it at the opening in the diamond, and the worm crawled through, leaving the thread in the diamond. The queen also sent a goblet to Solomon, asking him to fill it with water that did not pour from the sky and that did not rush out from the earth, and immediately Solomon put a slave on the back of a swift horse and galloped him around and around the park until the horse was nigh exhausted, and from the perspiration of the horse the goblet was filled. She also sent to King Solomon 500 boys in girls' dress and 500 girls in boys' dress, wondering if he would be acute enough to find out the deception. Immediately Solomon, when he saw them wash their faces, knew from the way they applied the water that it was all a cheat.

Queen Balkis was so pleased with the acuteness of Solomon that she said, "I'll just go and see him for myself." Yonder it comes—the cavalcade—horses and dromedaries, chariots and charioteers, jingling harness and clattering hoofs and blazing shields and flying ensigns and clapping cymbals. The place is saturated with the perfume. She brings cinnamon and saffron and calamus and frankincense and all manner of sweet spices. As the retinue sweeps through the gate the armed guard inhales the aroma. "Halt!" cries the charioteers as the wheels grind the gravel in front of the pillared portico of the king. Queen Balkis alights in an atmosphere bewitched with perfume. As the dromedaries are driven up to the king's storehouses and the bundles of camphor are unloaded, and the sacks of cinnamon and the boxes of spices are opened the purveyors of the palace discover what my text announces: "Of spices, great abundance. Neither was there any such spice as the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon."

Well, my friends, you know that all theologians agree in making Solomon a type of Christ, and in making the Queen of Sheba a type of every truth seeker, and I will take the responsibility of saying that all the spikenard and cassia and frankincense which the Queen of Sheba brought to King Solomon is mightily suggestive of the sweet spices of our holy religion. Christianity is not a collection of sharp technicalities and angular facts and chronological tables and dry statistics.

Our religion is compared to frankincense and to cassia, but never to nightshade. It is a bundle of myrrh. It is a dash of holy light. It is a sparkle of cool fountains. It is an opening of opaline gates. It is a collection of spices. Would God that we were as wise in taking spices to our divine King as Queen Balkis was wise in taking the spices to the earthly Solomon.

The fact is that the duties and cares of this life, coming to us from time to time, are stupid often and inane and intolerable. Here are men who have been battering, climbing, pounding, hammering for twenty years, forty years, fifty years. One great, long drudgery has their life been, their faces anxious, their feelings benumbed, their days monotonous. What is necessary to brighten up that man's life and to sweeten that acid disposition and to put sparkle into the man's spirits? The spicery of our holy religion. Why, if between the losses of life there dashed the gleam of an eternal gain, if between the betrayals of life there came the gleam of the undying friendship of Christ, if in dull times in business we found ministering spirits flying to and fro in our office and store and shop, everyday life, instead of being a stupid monotone, would be a glorious inspiration, pendluming between calm satisfaction and high rapture.

How any woman keeps house without the religion of Christ to help her is a mystery to me. To have to spend the greater part of one's life, as many women do, in planning for the meals, and stitching garments that will soon be rent again, and deploring breakages, and supervising tardy subordinates, and driving off dust that soon again will settle, and doing the same thing day in and day out and year in and year out until the hair silvers, and the back stoops, and the spectacles crawl to the eyes, and the grave breaks open under the thin sole of the shoe—oh, it is a long monotony! But when Christ comes to the drawing room, and comes to the kitchen, and comes to the nursery, and comes to the dwelling, then how cheery becomes all womanly duties! She is never alone now. Martha gets through fretting and joins Mary at the feet of Jesus. All day long Deborah is happy because she can help Lapidoth; Hannah, because she can make a coat for young Samuel; Miriam, because she can watch her infant brother; Rachel, because she can help her father water the stock; the widow of Sarepta, because the cruse of oil is being replenished.

I must confess that a great deal of the religion of this day is utterly insipid. There is nothing piquant or elevating about it. Men and women go around humming psalms in a minor key and cultivating melancholy, and their worship has in it more sighs than raptures. We do not doubt their piety. Oh, no! But they are sitting at a feast where the cook has forgotten to season the food. Everything is flat in their experience and in their conversation. Emancipated from sin and death and hell and on their way to a magnificent heaven, they act as though they were trudging on toward an everlasting Botany Bay. Religion does not seem to agree with them. It seems to catch in the windpipe and become a tight strangulation instead of an exhilaration. All the infidel books that have been written, from Voltaire down to Herbert Spencer, have not done so much damage to our Christianity as lugubrious Christians.

Who wants a religion woven out of the shadows of the night? Why go growling on your way to celestial enthronement? Come out of that cave and sit down in the warm light of the Sun of Righteousness. Away with your odes to melancholy and Hervey's "Meditations Among the Tombs!"

I have to say also that we need to put more spice and enlivenment in our religious teaching, whether it be in the prayer meeting or in the Sunday-school or in the church. We ministers need more fresh air and sunshine in our lungs and our heart and our head. Do you wonder that the world is so far from being converted when you find so little vivacity in the pulpit and in the pew? We want, like the Lord, to plant in our sermons and exhortations more lilies of the field. We want fewer rhetorical elaborations and fewer sesquipedalian words, and when we talk about shadows we do not want to say adumbration, and when we mean queerness we do not want to talk about idiosyncrasies, or if a stitch in the back we do not want to talk about lumbago, but, in the plain vernacular of the great masses, preach that gospel which proposes to make all men happy, honest, victorious and free. In other words, we want more cinnamon and less gristle. Let this be so in all the different departments of work to which the Lord calls us.

Now, I want to impress you with the fact that religion is sweetness and perfume and spikenard and saffron and cinnamon and cassia and frankincense and all sweet spices together. "Oh," you say, "I have not looked at it as such. I thought it was a nuisance. It had for me a repulsion. I held my breath as though it were a malodor. I have been appalled at its advance. I have said, if I have any religion at all, I want to have just as little of it as is possible to get through with." Oh, what a mistake you have made, my brother! The religion of Christ is a present and everlasting redolence. It counteracts all trouble. Just put it on the stand beside the pillow of sickness. It catches in the curtains and perfumes the stifling air. It sweetens the cup of bitter medicine and throws a glow on the gloom of the turned lattice. It is a balm for the aching side and a soft bandage for the temple stung with pain. It lifted Samuel Rutherford into a revelry of spiritual delight while he was in physical agonies. It helped Richard Baxter until, in the midst of such a complication of diseases as perhaps no other man ever suffered, he wrote "The Saint's Everlasting Rest." And it poured light upon John Bunyan's dungeon, the light of the shining gate of the shining city. And it is good for rheumatism and for neuralgia and for low spirits and for consumption. It is the catholicon for all disorders. Yes, it will heal all your sorrows.

Why did you look so sad this morning when you came in? Alas, for the loneliness and the heartbreak and the load that is never lifted from your soul! Some of you go about feeling like Macaulay when he wrote, "If I had another month of such days as I have been spending, I would be impatient to get down into my little narrow crib in the ground, like a weary factory child." And there have been times in your life when you wished you could get out of this life. You have said, "Oh, how sweet to my lips would be the dust of the valley!" and wished you could pull over you in your last slumber the coverlet of green grass and daisies. You have said: "Oh, how beautifully quiet it must be in the tomb! I wish I was there!"

I see all around about me widowhood and orphanage and childlessness, sadness, disappointment, perplexity. If I could ask all those in any audience who have felt no sorrow and been buffeted by no disappointment—if I could ask all such to rise, how many would rise? Not one.

A widowed mother, with her little child, went West, hoping to get better wages there, and she was taken sick and died. The overseer of the poor got her body and put it in a box and put it in a wagon and started down the street toward the cemetery at full trot. The little child, the only child, ran after it through the streets, bareheaded, crying: "Bring me back my mother! Bring me back my mother!" And it was said that as the people looked on and saw her crying after that which lay in the box in the wagon, all she loved on earth—it is said the whole village was in tears. And that is what a great many of you are doing—chasing the dead. Dear Lord, is there no appeasement for all this sorrow that I see about me? Yes, the thought of resurrection and reunion far beyond this scene of struggle and tears. "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Across the couches of your sick and across the graves of your dead I fling this shower of sweet spices. Queen Balkis, driving up to the pillared portico of the house of cedar, carried no such pungency of perfume as exhales to-day from the Lord's garden. It is peace. It is sweetness. It is comfort. It is infinite satisfaction, this gospel I commend to you.

May God grant that through your own practical experience you may find that religion's ways are ways of pleasantness and that all her paths are paths of peace; that it is perfume now and perfume forever. And there was an abundance of spice; "neither was there any such spice as the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon."

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 11.

Subject: God's Promise to Abraham, Gen. xv., 1-18—Golden Text, Gen. xv., 1—Memory Verses, 5-7—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "After these things." The fact that immediately after the battle with the kings there came another vision from God to Abram leads us to think that he may have been passing through a testing time, and perhaps he was tempted to discouragement. He was also disappointed in not receiving the fulfilment of the promise God had made him regarding his descendants, for as yet he had no child. "In a vision." Which supposes Abram awake, and some visible appearance or sensible token of the presence of the divine glory. "Fear not." Fear not thy enemies, neither fear lest My promises shall fail thee. "I am thy shield." God was Abram's portion, and He is the portion of every righteous soul. "Great reward." There is surely a reference here to the battle and the victory. When God is ours we have all that is sufficient for defense and reward; this promise involves eternal life.

2. "I go childless." Seeing I am going childless; that is, I am going out of the world in this condition. Abram desired a son, for he knew upon divine authority that his seed should inherit the land. Sonship and heirship are inseparably connected in the thoughts of God. "Steward of my house." The heir into whose hands Abram's possessions must descend in consequence of his childless condition. "Is this Eliezer?" How could the promise be fulfiled when a "stranger" is likely to be his heir?

3. "Given no seed." Though we should never complain of God yet we may complain to Him, and tell Him all our grievances. "One born in my house." That is, "one attached to or a dependant of his house." This is a reference to the servant who, from all appearances, would become his heir.

4. "Shall not be thine heir." There is no limit to the power of God, for He who can quicken the dead can do anything.

5. "Look—tell the stars." The stars in that climate are brighter than in ours. Professor Hall says he has known Venus to shine so bright as to cast a shadow. Brighter than the stars, steadier than their flames shall be the fulfilment of God's promises. God points to the stars as a sign to Abram. "So shall thy seed be." The descendants of Abram included not only Israelites, but the Arabians, the Midianites, the Ammonites and Moabites were a numerous people, and were for more than a thousand years among the most important in Asia. At least two branches of his strong stock yet remain—the Jews, who are found in every part of the earth, and the Arabs, who still roam, unconquered over the desert. But the highest fulfilment was in Christ. God's people are, by faith, "children of Abraham," and "heirs according to the promise." Gal. 3: 7, 9, 29.

6. "Believed in the Lord." God speaks—Abram believes, and all is settled and all is sure. Abram believed the truth of the promise that was now made him, resting upon the power and faithfulness of God who had made it. See Rom. 4: 19-21. "Counted it." There was no act but that of the mind and heart, no work of any kind; hence the doctrine of justification by faith, without any merit of works; for in this case there could be no works of Abram which would merit the salvation of the whole human race. "For righteousness." Or justification.

7. "I am the Lord." The promises of God are very broad, very high and very long. They look far down the future, but we may remember that there is omniscience in their utterance and omnipotence in their fulfilment.

8. "Whereby shall I know?" That is, "by what sign shall I be assured that I shall inherit this land?"

9. "Take me an heifer," etc. The animals prescribed are of the three kinds afterward allowed by the law for sacrifice, and the birds are those repeatedly mentioned in the law as those to be brought for offerings.

10. "He took—all these." Abram followed to the very letter the directions God had given him; so we must obey God fully before we can have reason to expect Him to fulfil His promises to us. "Divided them," etc. The manner of ratifying a covenant was to divide the animals lengthwise, as near as possible in two equal parts, which were placed opposite to each other a short distance apart; the covenanting parties would then meet in the centre and take the customary oath.

11. "Came down." Having made ready the sacrifices he waited for the fire of God to consume them, which was the usual token of acceptance. While he waited ravenous birds of prey which feed upon dead bodies "came down" to consume the sacrifice. How often do intruding cares, like unclean birds, seize upon that time and those affections which have been given to God!

12. "Was going down." About the time of the evening sacrifice. "A deep sleep." Not a common sleep through weariness or carelessness, but such a sleep as God caused to fall upon Adam. "Great darkness." Which God designed to be expressive of the affliction and misery into which his posterity should be brought during their bondage in Egypt, as the next verse particularly states.

13. "Shall afflict them." From the time God called Abram at Haran it was 430 years before Abram's descendants came into possession of their own land, but the children of Israel were actually in Egypt only half that time, or 215 years.

14. "That nation." The Egyptian nation. "Will I judge." God brought plagues and destruction upon the Egyptians. "Come out." Israel was redeemed from bondage and came out of Egypt with great wealth. This promise was literally fulfiled, but there was a long time of waiting.

15. "In peace." This verse strongly implies the immortality of the soul.

16. "Amorites." This was the general name for the Canaanitish tribes. "Iniquity—not yet full." From these words we learn that there is a certain pitch of iniquity to which nations may arrive before they are destroyed, and beyond which God will not permit them to pass.

17. "A smoking furnace." This signified the affliction of the children of Israel in Egypt. There were there in the furnace of affliction. "Burning lamp." The symbol of the divine presence. Faith may be strong, but light comes while we stand before the Lord, by the holy altar of burnt offering.

18. "Made a covenant." A covenant is a mutual agreement between two contracting parties, each of which is bound to fulfil certain engagements to the other. In Holy Scripture it is used mostly to denote certain defined relations between God and man. "River of Egypt." Probably the River Nile.

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The author's train of thought is a construction train.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 11—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Enemies and arms.—Eph. vi, 10-18.

In this familiar passage Paul represents the Christian life as a warfare. His residence as a prisoner at Rome may have suggested this figure. The equipment and discipline of soldiers were a daily spectacle in Rome and would naturally suggest such a parallel. The figure, moreover, is an exceedingly apt one. The Christian life is a struggle, a warfare. It is a fight for God, for truth, for righteousness, for justice against the opposites of these things. It is a constant struggle and warfare.

Ne'er think the victory won
Nor lay thine armor down.
The heavenly race will not be won
Till thou attain thy crown.

"There is no discharge in this war." It continues so long as life itself continues.

The enemies and the arms of the Christian warfare are the especial subjects of our study.

1. The enemies. (1) These enemies are not physical, but spiritual. "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." (2) Being spiritual, these enemies are invisible. The enemy of the human soul and his hosts are shrewd and cunning and all the more powerful because invisible. "Their battles are the rush of a sudden ambuscade. They fight not on a pitched field, but by sudden assault and secret and cunning onslaught." (3) The enemies of the Christian are powerful. Just how much power satan has over man we do not know, but we do know that his power is great and is not to be despised, but constantly guarded against.

2. The arms. To meet such enemies both defensive and offensive arms are necessary, and they have been provided. The Christian soldier has an armor. Paul calls it the "whole armor of God" and specifies its separate pieces. (1) The girdle. The girdle in the ancient armor was the military belt, which held the rest of the armor in its place, and hence was very important. The spiritual girdle is truth. (2) The breastplate. The Roman breastplate covered and protected the heart. The Christian's breastplate is righteousness—not his own righteousness, but Christ's righteousness. (3) Sandals. The legs of the Roman soldier were covered with greaves, a kind of military leggings, and the feet with sandals, a kind of light, spiked shoe. To give swiftness of movement was the purpose of the sandal. The Christian needs to be prompt and swift, and the sandals which assist him are the effects of the gospel of peace. The gospel brings peace. It scatters doubts. In so doing it destroys timidity and fear and inspires courage and promptness in obedience to all orders. (4) The shield. Roman soldiers used two kinds of shields—a small shield, called a buckler or target, which was held in the left hand during a hand to hand struggle, and a larger shield, which covered the entire person. Paul refers to the large shield, which covered the person and protected the armor of the soldier from being pierced. The Christian's shield is faith, unwavering confidence in God, which guards the mind against doubt or unbelief. (5) The helmet. The Roman helmet protected the head and enabled the soldier to hold his head erect without fear. The Christian's helmet is salvation—not merely the hope of salvation, but the assurance that we are saved here and now. (6) The sword. This is the only offensive weapon that Paul mentions. The Christian's sword is the "sword of the Spirit, the word of God." With this weapon Christ beat off satan, and with it we can do the same. Let us put on and keep on the armor of God that we may withstand the wiles of the devil.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a chalk talk or object lesson talk on the subject.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. lix, 17; Math. vi, 9-13; Rom. xiii, 12-14; I Cor. xv, lviii; II. Cor. vi, 1-10; x, 1-5; I Thess. v, 6-9; Jas. iv, 7; I Pet. iv, 7; v, 8, 9.

He Loves Me.

If God be my Father, He loves me. That means everything to me. It means provision for my necessities, protection in all my vicissitudes, guidance in all my perplexities, friendship in my loneliness, comfort in my sorrows, success in Christian work, victory over my temptations, triumph over sin and at the last an abundant entrance into His heavenly kingdom.—American Friend.

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The Best.

Home lived religion, like homemade bread, is the best.—Christian Leader.

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Perseverance In Helping Others.

How seldom the believer realizes the sublime steadfastness of God! What a blessed moment is that in which revelation of it is made for the first time!

In the light of that wonderful promise, "I will not turn away from them to do them good," let us consider our own pitiable vacillations. The good we do to people depends altogether on our fluctuating feelings. It is only in our overflowing moods that we scatter benefits. We inaugurate schemes to bless our fellow men, and grow weary of rebuff ere anything is accomplished. We approach unfortunates in the spirit of love, sicken at the ingratitude of the response and "turn away." We so soon grow discouraged in trying to benefit the frivolous, the selfish, the seemingly incorrigible.

Attempting to do good, we do not strive patiently through months and years toward success. We supplicate the Throne for the salvation of a sinner once, not continually. We say we would do people good if they would let us; we do not enter into that divine love for humanity which is so great that its only expression is in ceaseless ministry. Compare all this with the unchanging, unshakable steadfastness of God's compassion for His creatures, "I will not turn away from them to do them good."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Bearing the Cross.

God gives everybody, I think, a cross when he enters upon a Christian life. When it comes into his hands, what is it? It is the rude oak, four square, full of splinters and slivers and rudely tacked together. I see some men carrying their cross just as rude as it was at the first. Others, I perceive, begin to wind about it faith and hope and patience. And at last their cross has been so covered with holy affections that it does not seem any more to be a cross. They carry it so easily and are so much more strengthened than burdened by it that men almost forget that it is a cross by the triumph with which they carry it. Carry your cross in such a way that there shall be victory in it.—Henry Ward Beecher.

In Thy Strength.

Strong in Thy strength all right to do,
Life's battle I can win,
And in Thy strength will put to flight
Each soul destroying sin.

Strong in Thy strength, Thy will to love,
This restless heart I'll calm,
And in Thy strength vain joys forsake,
Which bring no healing balm.

Strong in Thy strength to live or die,
I'll trust Thee day by day
And in Thy strength will be content
That Thou should'st choose my way.

Strong in Thy strength, oh, let me be
Till victory is won,
And in Thy strength at length I rise
To hear Thee say, "Well done!"

—Christian Intelligencer.

His Beloved.

The beloved of the Almighty are the rich who have the humility of the poor, and the poor who have the magnanimity of the rich.—Sadi.

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The Treating Habit.

Some of the temperance societies of the Catholic church have again taken up the subject of treating and will endeavor to forward the cause of temperance by discouraging this habit. When one comes to examine it carefully it is a strange and unreasonable custom. It applies only to a limited extent outside of the purchase of intoxicating drinks. If one meets a friend or an acquaintance in a shoe store or a furnishing store he never thinks that it is incumbent upon him to fit out the crowd with shoes, or shirts, or neckties, or stockings, but if he meets the same people in a place where drinks are sold he feels that he must pass around the liquor, and it frequently happens that every other member of the party thinks that in order that he may not be considered illiberal he must do the same.

It is peculiarly an American habit, but it is one American institution that cannot be wholly commended, since it always leads to more drinking on the part of those participating than was intended, and is often the direct cause of excesses that otherwise would not have occurred. It is safe to say that if this practice could be rooted out more would be achieved in the cause of temperance than has as yet been achieved by all the agencies that have been engaged in that work.

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